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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,232.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
19th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6529
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10812	BRITANNIA	9435
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5284	MOOLTAN	9021
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7919
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10809		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7907		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5384	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5274	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6529
15th „	ORIENTAL	5384		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10812		
29th „	ARCADIA	6403		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	9435
14th „	ARABIA	7907		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9021
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10809		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10812		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7907		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 13th September 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnou	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,086	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,539	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
YEDOSHI MARU		T. Kon	.....	17th Oct.
HIOJUN MARU		T. Irikawa	15th Oct.	17th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mecker	22nd Oct.	6th Nov.
TOYOMI MARU		M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
TETSUZUI MARU		K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KASHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	30th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOTORO MARU		.....	28th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOGAWA MARU		T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2,130	29th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & Co.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur 17th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 18th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebundar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuwait, Mohomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Oct., calling at (for Middle and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Kuwait also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 2,209 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	8301	A. Forcati	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	8301	A. Forcati	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5992	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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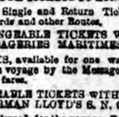
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
			1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	19th Oct.
MASILIA	J. Thomson	8091	4th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8184	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	8716	2nd Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	31st „ „
MASILIA	J. Thomson	8091	12th Feb „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8184	26th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	8,716	18th Mar „
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	28th „ „
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,069	19th „ „
MASILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,184	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	8,716	14th June „
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6,300	10th July „

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Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 210
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 378
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Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* SULTAN	2384	Ulrich	31st Oct. 1907

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* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,550,000
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SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

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Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
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FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 0	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 9	53 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMPHUM STREET. 42/43, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BOLLINGER
1900
VINTAGE
EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.
SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

BURKE'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle,
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

ITCHING ALMOST UNBEARABLE

Eczema in Sore, Red Patches Like Ringworm Spread Over Body and Limbs—Physician No Help—Gradually Grew Worse—Could Not Work With Comfort—Relieved In One Day and At Last

IS PERFECTLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs, not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs, and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor, who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse, and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments, which did me no good.

"One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own, and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance, too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was two tablets of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and one vial of Cuticura Pills. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 20, Barrymore Ave., Queenstown, Feb. 8, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS
Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings
Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 1s. Ointment, 1s. 6d. Pills, 1s. 6d. per box. Cuticura Resolvent (Blood Purifier), 1s. per bottle. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Cuticura Soap, 1s. Post-free, Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, 2s. 6d.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1907-08.

WHEREAS the Government of Bombay have, in Government Resolutions No. 1162 of 5th March 1907, Financial Department, and No. 2261 of 11th May 1907, Financial Department, sanctioned the raising in the open market of a loan of one lakh of rupees required by the Surat Municipality for the supply of a third engine and boiler &c., at the Varachha Water Works, the Surat Municipality hereby invites tenders for Surat Municipal Debentures to the extent of one lakh rupees (Rs. 1,00,000.)

The Surat Municipality has fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no tender will be accepted. Tenders at and above the rate of 100 per cent, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided among those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100.

The debentures will be for Rs. 100 each, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum payable half-yearly. 20 debentures will be paid off on 1st February, 1911, and thereafter in each year upto 1914, 70 debentures in each year on the same date up to 1926, and 80 debentures in 1927, on the same date. The debentures to be paid off in each year will be determined by yearly drawings which the Municipality will cause to be publicly made at Surat. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Surat Municipality, at the Surat Municipal Office up to 4 P.M. on MONDAY, 11th November, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened at a Special General meeting of the Surat Municipality. An intimation will forthwith be sent to all tenderers informing them of the result of their tenders.

Tenders must be in the form given below. They must be enclosed in closed covers superscribed "Tender for Surat Municipal Debenture Loan." Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

Allotments will be payable in three instalments as follows:—

1. On 1st December 1907 one half of the amount allotted plus the whole or the difference (if any) between the amount allotted and the amount which the tenderer has agreed to pay for the amount allotted;

2. On the 1st January 1908 one quarter of the amount allotted;

3. On the 1st February 1908 one quarter of the amount allotted.

The instalments shall be paid to the Secretary at the Surat Municipal Office. Deposits received from persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part will be taken as part payment of the first instalment unless that instalment is not paid in full on the prescribed date, in which case they will be forfeited. Other deposits will be returned after the allotments have been announced.

Interest will run from the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments.

The debentures will be issued on the security of the Surat Municipal revenues. There are at present three existing prior charges on them, viz.,

(a) The loan for Road Widening purposes taken up under the authority conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3583 of 20th September 1889, the balance of which is at present Rs. 30,000.

(b) The Water Works loan taken up under the authority conveyed in Government Resolution No 2960 of 4th September 1896. The balance of this loan now remaining is Rs. 3,10,000.

(c) The loan for the plague operations taken up under the authority conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2568 of 8th June 1898, the balance of which is at present Rs. 45,500.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Surat Municipality.

By Order,
A. M. GANDHI,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE, SURAT, 12th OCTOBER 1907.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1907—08.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs.
of Surat Municipal Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rs. Annas for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I send Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay the balance of the allotment to the Secretary of the Surat Municipality on or before the dates named in the advertisement for the payment of the instalments.

(Signature)
(Address)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

IT is hereby notified for public information that in consequence of the very great increase in the price of flour, the price of bread will be increased to ten (10) loaves per Rupee from TUESDAY, 15th October, 1907, until further notice.

E. HISCOCKS,
President.
BYCULLA, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL and IRON WORK for the roofing of the New Carriage and Wagon Shops, Lahore, to the total value of about Rs. six lakhs. Drawings and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned to *bona fide* Tenderers.

Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at noon on 18th February, 1908, at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

E. W. WALTON, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.
LAHORE, DATED 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY the 18th November, 1907, for the SUPPY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1908:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Medical Stores and Drugs.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli: for Items I and II on payment of Annas 8 per copy and from the Principal Medical Officer, S. M. Railway, Hubli for Item III on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, free passes over S M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S M. Railway, Hubli, to intending vendors to inspect the standard samples before submitting their Tenders. Any further information required can be obtained from the Officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed:
"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Medical Stores and Drugs," as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the AGENT of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on TUESDAY the 19th November, 1907, at noon.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
The Game Animals of India, Burma, Malaya and Tibet. Being a New and Revised Edition of "The Great and Small Game of India, Burma, and Tibet." By R. Lydekker. With Sixty-nine Illustrations	15 12

This work which has been out of print some considerable time was previously only obtainable at the enhanced price of £ 4-4.

Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet, Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs.	14 0

Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.

Polo in India. By Colonel H. de B. deLisle, C. B., D. S. O. With numerous diagrams, cuts and photographic reproductions ...	10 0
The History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902. Volume II. Compiled by direction of His Majesty's Government by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B. In super-royal 8vo, with a case containing 49 Maps and Panoramas	18 6
The Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe, Wife of the Rt Hon. Sir R. Fanshawe, Bart., 1600-1672. With four photogravure portraits and 29 other reproductions	14 0
Queens of Beauty and Their Romances. By W. Willmott Dixon. With two photogravure plates and 24 full page illustrations.	21 0
Ralph Heathcote. By Countess G. Groben. Letters of a young Diplomatist and Soldier during the time of Napoleon giving an account of the dispute between the Emperor and the Elector of Hesse. With numerous Illustrations	10 15

SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.

Memories of Prince Hohenlohe. Authorised by Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst and Edited by Friedrick Curtius. Two volumes. With Five Portraits and a Facsimile Letter	9 0
Nooks and Corners of Old England. By Allen Fea, Author of "Secret Chambers and Hiding Places." With over 100 Illustrations	5 0
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson, Ex-Sergeant, 21st Hussars (now 21st Lancers), and Ex-Squadron-Sergeant-Major, 35th Imperial Yeomanry. Facts, Figures, and a Human document from one who has been "Through the Mill." With an introduction by Arnold White. Colonial Edition. Cloth Rs. 2-4; Paper	1 12
The Story of Port Royal. By Mrs. Romanes, With Illustrations	13 2

In the astonishing amount of material collected by Mrs. Romanes, one recognizes an industry worthy of the subject, and for which all interested cannot fail to be grateful."—British Weekly.

LETTS'S DIARIES 1908.

INDIAN RAILWAYS FEEDER LINES COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Offices of the Company Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1907.

The trains from Victoria Terminus will run to the following altered timings:—

2nd Class Special Victoria Terminus,	Dep. 10-55
Do Poona	Arr. 14-0
1st Class Special Victoria Terminus,	Dep. 11-30
Do Poona	Arr. 14-30

The Timings from Poona remain unaltered.

In case the number of passengers offering is insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 11-30 hours.

J. A. HAWKINS,
For Ag. General Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sural, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi,
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —77-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.
TO-NIGHT,
THE
"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH,
THE GREATEST
OF ALL
LIVING PICTURE SHOWS!
AS SHOWN ORIGINALLY,
IN
LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN.
The Most Perfect Living Picture Exhibition in the World.
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.
THREE EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.
Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each.
Specially arranged for Family Parties.
Cushioned Easy Chairs ... ... Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs ... ... „ 1 0
Second „ ... ... „ 0 8
Benches ... ... „ 0 4
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPHTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."
THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.
A Special Class, for Children or Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHEERIES.

JUST ARRIVED.
A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES,
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.
LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Reid
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Prices in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

A YOUNG Respectable PARSEE GENTLEMAN desires to correspond with a YOUNG LADY with a view to Matrimony. Apply stating details as to height, complexion, colour of hair, age, &c., to Box No. 1482, care of "Bombay Gazette." Correspondence strictly confidential. Photographs may be exchanged hereafter.

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt, Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departure of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription is only now Rs. 10 (inclu by Annas 4 "Bomb Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

DANCING LESSONS.—Miss F. SHORT will resume her classes in November and is prepared to give private lessons. For particulars, etc., Address Miss F. SHORT, Bowen House (Top Floor), Apollo Bunder.

DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF? If so, throw away all old fashioned Razors and use a "GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR"; thousands now in use. Rs. 16 each, complete with 12 blades. Spare blades of 10, Re. 2-8 per Pkt, V. P. P. EROOM & Co., Dept. B. G., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.
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IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.
COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.
In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.
Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.
Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.
The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly written story.
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ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hausotonic, 2,578 tons, Captain J B Henry, will sail to-day for Bengkalis, in ballast.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain, G W Curry will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vellore, 3,186 tons, Captain J Pathi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain, W H Rothwell R N R, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Coasts with general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 2,510 tons, Captain Sewell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo, and 5 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

THE steamer Sofola, 3,436 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal and Mr M F Barrant, and 2 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 12th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Investigator...Capt G Holloway.....Survey St
R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut C O Campbell.....R I Marine
R M S High Eyot.....Capt C S Hickley.....R Navy
Dongola.....Capt R R Dowell.....Transport
Surprise.....Capt Mercier (French Gunboat)..Foreign Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 14.

Capri .....2781 Belsito .....F & R S N Co
Falls of Monesa.....3457 Hare.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Ipswick .....513 Wallace.....Shah S N Co
John Hardie .....2816 McMilleu .....F Muir & Co
Kjeskari.....1074 Leonce.....K Nixon & Co
Nawab .....3241 Elliott.....T Morrison & Co
Peninsuler .....2919 Palmer .....P & O Co
Shahnoor.....1793 Foster .....E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan .....2366 Davison.....E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam .....2751 Davison .....E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir .....2755 Grant.....Shah N Y Co
Shah Allum .....1917 Davison .....E Tajbhoy
Sofala .....3436 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Vauxhall .....2340 Bradbering .....The Captain
Vellore.....3186 Pathe.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton. Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agents.
B	Clan Farquhar..	3757 Wadge	Chittagong	19-10 F M & Co
C & R	Naseri.....	912 Lemiere	Busreh..	20-10 B & P S N Co
D & E	Mujdi	1807 Coates	Mauritius	17-10 B & P S & Co
G	Dumra.....	762 Flint.....	P Gulf.....	17-10 M M & Co
K	Alecto.....	2341 Hick.....	Hull via K'chi	16-10 F M & Co
M	Shah Nawaz....	2323 Baldoin..	Jedda ..	24-10 The Shah S N Co
N	Umvolasi	1906 Keen...	Middlesborough ..	23-10 R A Wiles
O	Puri	643 Ahmed.....	Aden	S N Co
Q	Monsoori	1735 Geddie.....	Jedda	15-10 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chyebassa	3091 Stevenson..	Antwerp	24-10 M M & Co
2	Britannia	1969 Garrick..	L'pool	16-10 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2680 Cogliolo ..	Genoa	15-10 F & R S N Co
4	Ischia	2784 Dini.....	Shanghai ..	17-10 F & R S N Co
5	Conisclitfe.....	2512 Postinger..	D'kirk ..	16-10 W & A G & Co
7	Malta	3899 Peters	Shanghai ..	29-10 P & O Co
9	Wildenfels	3559 Raising.....	Kobe.....	22-10 Glade & Co
10 & 11	Devanha ..	4785 Hide	Shanghai ..	15-10 P & O Co
12	Pe sia	4198 Haughton....	London.....	29-10 P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru..	4098 Ken.....	Kobe.....	17-10 N Y K line

H W P D

Xaveri	333 Mahomed....	Bnagar..	13-10 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....	524 Mahomed..	Mangalore..	14-10 Bo S N Co
Satrunji.....	847 Hoosein ...	K'chi.....	13-10 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Sofala s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Sept 26
	Vellore s	Pathe	Calcutta, Oct 4
	R I M S Investigator s	Holloway	Barrow in Forness, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Bulimba s	Sewell	Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Singu, Curry for Rangoon,
" Hausatonic, Henry for Bengkalis.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nawab for Calcutta, &c.
" Naseri for Persian Gulf,

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—39 bales wool, J Moolchand; 200 bales wool, B Harbhnm; 97 bales wool, and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 20 cwt Condiments, F Nowroji; 45 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 22 bales wool, M Vally; 12 bales hemp, E Mohomed; 3 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—11 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 30 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—10,000 cwt Mowrasced, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

C Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,000 cwt bran, L Drayfus and Co; 1,000 tons maganese ore, Cory Bros; 1,000 tons, maganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 tons maganese ore, Riddle Reeve and Co; 3,618 cwt telseed. and 960 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Conisclitfe s—105 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2,001 cwt poppy seed, S C Italiana, 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—1,164 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, M Valubdas.

Conisclitfe s—2,001 cwt castorseed, A Khimji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Yebeshima Maru s—160 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Devanha s—29 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 37 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 69 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 70 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 15½ chests opium, E Ellias and Co; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yebeshima Maru s—500 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bhowandas; 230 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Devanha s—90 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 121 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 61½ chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 16½ chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 32 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 103 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yebeshima Maru s—195 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

* LONDON, *October* 12.] [BOMBAY, *October* 14.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82 13/16	un	chgd 1/4
3 do.	Rentes ...	99		
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	3/16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	84 9/16	un	chgd 3/8
Bar Silver in London	...	† 28 7/8		3/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	29 1/8		3/8
Do.	in New York ...			
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·49	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.			
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2 o/o	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day	Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn into the Bank of England £600,000 for Egypt.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3½d.

* Delayed owing to mutilation.

† Closing tone of Silver—Sellers, no buyers.

* LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	59,000	bales
"	Sold on Speculation	4,000	"
"	Sold for Exportation	3,000	"
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	56,000	"
"	Actual Exports	5,000	"
"	Week's Imports	43,000	"
"	Stock	mutilated	
Surat's	Week's Sales	...	
"	Sold on Speculation	...	
"	Sold for Exportation	200	bales
"	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400	"
"	Actual Exports	200	"
"	Week's Imports	1,000	"
"	Stocks	27,000	"
Afloat	Americans	190,000	"
"	Indian	4,000	"

* Delayed owing to mutilation.

WHEAT.

* Red Karachi—43 New Terms, Oct.-Nov.—London —Value.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
* Tone of Rapeseed.—Quieter.
* Delayed owing to mutilation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*** Sugar :—**
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 12s. 1 1/2d.
Months of Shipment Nov.-Dec.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

*** Rubber—**
Para Rubber 4s. 2d buyers.
* Delayed owing to mutilation.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
123 Bars, Silver.	Rs. 2,83,889	London	Persia	Comptoir National.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 17 lakhs down.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T, and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand but there has been very little enquiry for remittance. Discounts are firmer in London and to-day Banks have willing only to buy credits at 1s. 4 7-32d 3 months' sight for the mail. Bills are however very scarce. Far Eastern rates are weak in consequence of the continued fall in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight...		1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...		1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		128 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		152
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		211

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at Rs. 97 1-8 ready and Rs. 97 for the settlement, and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been reported, but quotations are steady. In Calcutta the market is closed until Thursday for the Doorga Pooja Holidays.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 97·2
1st Settlement ...	...	" 97·0

Bullion :—
Reuter's silver quotations from London on Saturday are mutilated but the New York message gives the quotation there as 7-8 down at 62 3-8. Locally the market has been weak. This morning ready bars opened at 73 15-16 ex-duty and still close weak at 73 11-16. Forward quotations are also weak as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	73	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	73	11	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	73	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Yesterday (Sunday) good Broach was done at Rs 270½. This morning the market opened steady at Rs. 272½ for Broach, and about Re. 1 over Saturday's closing rate for other descriptions, but rates have eased during the day owing to cloudy weather locally, and the market closes quiet as under. Only a small business is reported.

For ready cotton there was some enquiry at Colaba but the turnover was very moderate.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach.....	260	March 08,
Good M. G. Broach ...	272	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti..	238	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	233	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	225/36	"
" " Amraoti	225/36	"
" " Muttia	212	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	208	"
Fine M. G. " ...	216	"
" " Bengals ...	212/13	"
F. G. H. G. "	199/200	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	...	5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6 05	5 99	5 97	5 94	5 94

—05

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5 94	5 94	5 93	5 93

—05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady quiet with very little business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 5	0
December	"	8 13	0
New Crop April-May ...	"	8 14	0

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady and we quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 12	0
Yellow Guzerat	"	10 12	0

Gingellyseed :—
Prices continue nominal, and there is nothing doing though here and there there is some disposition to sell at current rates :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	61	0 0
Black Kutni	"	51	0 0

Poppyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady at.

Rs. 12 0 0

castorseed :—
The matket is easier and we quote.

Rs. 39 0 0

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Easier

Wheat :—
The market continues strong and we quote :—

New White Delhi, Apl.-May. ...	Rs.	5 15	6
Ready White Karachi Oct.-Nov.	"	6 14	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	495	bales.
Wheat	7,559	cwts.
Linseed	1,343	"
Rapeseed	1,184	"
Gingellyseed	1,320	"
Poppyseed	106	"
Groundnuts	49	"
Castorseed	7,621	"
Rice	3,539	"
Myrabollams	1,583	"
Cottonseed	1,570	"
Mowraseed	1,769	"
Gram	134	"
Joowar	1,456	"
Maize	Nil	

The Share Market is closed to-day on account of the death of one of the brokers.

THE Surat Municipality advertise in another column the issue of a Debenture Loan of one lakh. The minimum rate of 100 per cent. has been fixed. The Debentures will be for Rs. 100 each and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half yearly. Special arrangements are made as to the paying off of the debentures, the first to be paid off in 1911. The loan is intended for water works.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th Oct., 1907, as compared with the statement of 5th Oct. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 5. Rs.	Oct. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	95,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,69,111	55,56,950
Public Deposits at Branches	43,31,409	41,76,444
Other Deposits.....	8,87,87,693	8,83,33,193
Post Bills	15,547	15,094
Sundries	21,13,418	21,56,730
Rs..	12,27,00,178	11,95,37,410
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,89,539	1,40,50,218
Other authorised Securities.....	33,03,076	33,62,129
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,30,79,506	1,30,42,500
Loans do. do. do.	1,80,37,741	1,80,34,911
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,66,900	2,56,52,468
Dead Stock	3,29,728	3,29,728
Stamps	3,581	3,496
Bullion	6,47,888	6,67,300
Balances with other Banks.....	9,22,558	8,64,442
Balances with other Banks.....	1,83,444	2,00,529
Cash	4,56,37,817	4,40,76,689
	12,27,00,178	11,95,37,410

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1907-1908 :—

	Imports.	GOLD. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1907—			
Weight in ounces	3,46,436	48,809	2,97,627
Value in rupees	2,11,28,422	27,51,678	1,83,76,744
To the end of the month of Aug. 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounce	2,109,207	2,35,504	1,873,703
Value in rupees	12,14,75,762	1,33,48,906	10,81,26,856
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1907—			
Weight in ounces	12,678,039	1,551,647	11,126,392
Value in rupees	2,60,29,219	41,41,142	2,18,87,177
To the end of the month of Aug. 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	51,039,584	2,730,869	48,318,915
Value in rupees	10,57,86,162	72,42,148	9,85,44,014
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Aug. 1907—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	4,71,56,741	68,92,820	4,02,63,921
To the end of the month of Aug. 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	23,72,61,924	3,05,91,054	20,66,70,870

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1907-1908.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).
In the month of Aug. 1907.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	15,34,920	3,05,596	18,40,516
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	99,87,915	1,71,79,105	2,71,67,020

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).
To end of the month of Aug. 1907.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	64,29,335	34,54,501	98,93,836
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	3,87,67,958	6,01,30,562	8,88,98,520

COINED AND EXAMINED.
In the month of Aug. 1907.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale) Straits dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
2 Rupees	75,86,025	1,26,44,025	2,02,30,050
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	5,57,007	1,35,332	6,92,339

To end of the month of Aug. 1907.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	.....	....	....
2 Rupees	3,51,85,123	6,62,51,120	10,14,37,243
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	30,42,053	9,27,843	39,69,896

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta.....	Rs.	Nil
At Bombay.....	"	Nil
Total.....	Rs.	Nil

TENDERS for 100,000 tons of best Welsh steam coal for the Admiralty and a similar quantity for the American Navy have been accepted by Cardiff firms. Delivery is to extend over 1908. Prices in both cases are to be kept secret.

IT is astonishing, says Mr. Hearn, British Consul-General in France, in reporting on the trade of Havre, how popular bananas have become in France. Not so long ago the banana was a rarity; now it is to be found hanging up in every fruiterer's window. In 1877 only 5,000 bunches of bananas were imported into France; this rose in 1901 to 50,000 bunches, and in 1904 to 250,000 bunches. The bananas sold in the South of France and Algeria, although sold under the name of Dahomey bananas, as a rule come from the Canaries. The highest prices are obtained in the spring and autumn. Before France, encouraged by the high prices she has to pay for her bananas, takes to growing them herself in the many Colonies suitable to their cultivation, it would be well, Mr. Hearn thinks, for British firms to stimulate the importation and taste for Jamaican and other West Indian bananas, which, in his opinion, are finer than the Canary fruit.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIKIE—October 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. W. Blaikie, Madras Railway, of a son.
DIXON—October 9, at Sirsa, the wife of Mr. T. Ingham Dixon, B. E., Punjab Irrigation, of a son.
MALAN—September 24, at Glaamire, Simla, the wife of Captain L. N. Malan, Royal Engineers, of a son.
PARDEW—September 30, at Bansgunje, the wife of M. Ernest Pardew, Burn and Co., of a son.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN—October 7, at Lansdowne, U. P., from pneumonia, Major Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, M.V.O., 2nd Battalion, 3rd The Queen's Own Goorkha Rifles, aged 40 years.
MOSES—October 9, at Kolar, Mr. Eliza Moses, of Madras, aged 65 years.
PLOMER—October 8, at Aurritsar, Caroline Matilda, dearly beloved wife of John Lee Plomer, aged 70 years.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 5-40 m., 5-40a.; Low water, 0-40m., 11-50a.
Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, three exhibitions daily, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32·0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46·5m. p.m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21·5m. p.m. Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p.m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 16.—Hindu *Dussera*, Bank holiday. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water, 7-9m., 7-20a. Low water, 1-50a.
Thursday, October 17.—Arrival of the acting Governor from Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, (private), 6-15 a.m, Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m. Swadeshi Hosiery and Manufacturing Company, 2 Hummum Street, Fort, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 8-15m., 8-34a. Low water, 1-28m., 2-45a.
Friday, October 18.—Arrival of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor-Designate, Apollo Bunder, 7-55 a.m. Dinner at Government House, Malabar Point. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 9-59m., 9-33a.; Low water, 2-37m., 3-30a.
Saturday, October 19.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 9-54m., 10-22a.; Low water, 3-32m. 4-8a.
Sunday, October 20.—21st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 10-34m., 11-5a.; Low water, 4-17m., 4-42a.
Monday, October 21.—New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m. Jalgaon Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 5-9 p.m. Bombay High Court vacation. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-56m., 6-14a.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall when business of a formal nature was gone through.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT :—Whilst Atmaram Ramchandra (25), a Hindu, was getting into an electric tram car in motion in Girgaum Road on Sunday, he accidentally slipped and fell. His right knee and foot were injured and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Umful," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow, (16th instant). A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 17th instant.—Mails for Singapur, China and Japan, per s.s. "Ischia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, the same day.

UNFORTUNATE LABOURER.—In connection with the work of filling in the tank at Cumballa Hill, Rama Balkia, a Hindu labourer, last Sunday got into it to measure its depth at the middle. While doing this he got entangled in the weeds and sank. On seeing this, one Ramchandra Narayen jumped into the tank to rescue him, but he too was entangled in the weeds. He was, however, taken out by a rope which was thrown to him. Rama's dead body was subsequently recovered.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Saldanha, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	The New Colonial	Hall
Overture	Lustspiel	Keler Bela
Valse	The Choristers	Phelps
A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Morse
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Capri e	Whistler and his Dog	Pryor
Valse	Weaner Madl's	Ziehrer
Galop	Pleasures of Odeon	Latann

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution :—Shree Motina Dharamna Kanta through Mr. Nemchand Melapchand—every year, Rs. 325; Mr. Purushottum Vishram Mawjee, Rs. 301; from Thakker Naranjee Muljee's sons, Rs. 300; Mr. Pragjee Surjee, for milk of Rs. 1-8 per day, every month, Rs. 45; in memory of the late Mr. Bhimjee Monjee and his wife Bai Nawal, Rs. 15; Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldass, Rs. 15; Mr. Virjee Hemraj and Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Motilal Dharamsey, through Mr. Harkisondass Ramjee, Rs. 10; miscellaneous donations, Rs. 11-4.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

The twenty-fourth ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company No. 6, Green Street, Fort, Mr. Vishvanath, Purbhuram Vaidya presiding :—

The Directors' Report showed :—

Your directors have now the pleasure of laying before you this their twenty-fourth report. The accounts herewith circulated show as the result of the past year's working, a profit of Rupees 145,026-8-9 which with rupees 2,181-2-11 the balance brought forward from last year makes a total of Rupees 1,47,207 11-8 to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rupees 50 per fully paid up share and of Rupees 12·8 per share on which Rupees 125 only have been paid up. These dividends will absorb Rupees 75,000 and they propose to appropriate the balance viz. Rupees 72,207-11-8 as follows :—Rs. 60,000 to Machinery Depreciation Fund Account, Rs. 12,207-11-8 to carry forward to next year's Account. The new Weaving Shed was started in February last but it did not work fully until May following.

Your Directors are grieved to report the sad and untimely death of Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee, Director of this Company. They beg to record their sense of the loss sustained by the Company owing to the sad event. The vacancy caused on the Board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas which requires your confirmation.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June last was received and adopted. A dividend of Rs.50 per fully paid up share and of Rs. 12·8·0 per share on which Rs. 125 only have been paid up was declared. The appointment of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas as a Director was confirmed. Mr. Vishvanath Purbhuram Vaidya who retires by rotation was reelected director. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S WASHING BUSINESS.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar gave Judgment in a suit brought by Pemabai, widow, and others, against Manore Purshotum, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant should be orderd to account for all monies received by him in respect of the washing business of the P. and O. Company, and be ordered to account for the management of the plaintiffs' business; that it may be ordered that the plaintiffs are entitled to an equitable mortgage upon the defendant's property in Nagdevi Street; that the property may be sold by order of the Court, and the proceeds applied in payment of the plaintiffs' claim; that a receiver be appointed, etc. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar, in delivering Judgment, said that the first plaintiff was first married to one Doolab Vithal, after whose death she married his

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1907.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THERE is general satisfaction at the settlement which has been arrived at, after years of disputation, between the Government and the Municipality on the vexed question of the police charges. The underlying principle of the concordat is that administrative control and responsibility should go with financial liability. While the Government take over the police charges with the control of the police, the Municipality is entrusted with the control of primary education and medical relief, for which they will have to find the entire cost. It is well that the responsibility for elementary education will not be divided in future between the Government and the Corporation, and consequently there will be no disagreement between them, as there was in the past, arising from a conflict of interests and a difference of opinion, stimulated by a not too clear wording of the Act, as to their respective liability. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim was afraid that the Municipality had rather rashly accepted an indefinite, and possibly unlimited, liability with respect to the maintenance of primary schools. But the settlement finally arrived at appears to be fair and equitable. There will be an expansion of primary education, when it is made free, as it probably will be in accordance with the principle laid down in Mr. Morley's despatch; and there will be no limit to its development, when it is also made compulsory. Scarcely a third of the school-going population in Bombay is at present under instruction. The total number of children growing up without any education in this city is roughly estimated at 70,000, and the charge for their schooling, if left entirely to the Corporation, would be too heavy even for the ample resources of the Municipality to bear. It is the opinion of experts who have thoroughly gone into the question, that the expenditure which will be entailed by a scheme of universal primary education in Bombay, will, at a moderate estimate, be fifteen lakhs. This will be a tremendous advance on the annual contribution of Rs. 1,25,000 now paid by the Corporation towards primary education. Under the new arrangement, the Corporation will, in addition to this sum, have also to pay an amount equivalent to the Government grant of Rs. 72,768, so that their present liability on account of education will amount, in the aggregate, to Rs. 1,98,000, in round figures. It is to be presumed that this is the figure which must have been taken into account, when the apportionment of the various charges was made between the Government and the Municipality. We have pointed out that this charge, under given conditions, is liable to an enormous increase, and it is creditable to the wonted acuteness of Mr. Ibrahim that he has clearly put forward this aspect of the question. But it may be supposed that his fears as to what the future may have in store for the Corporation have been dissipated by the undertaking given in express terms by Government that they will contribute a fair share of any increase of expenditure which may be due to a change effected by them hereafter in their educational policy. It is consequently beyond dispute that when primary education is made free or compulsory, the Government will contribute its quota towards the increased cost it will entail. It would have been more satisfactory, if the proportion of the contribution to be paid, in that event, by Government had been clearly and definitely fixed, leaving no room for misapprehension in future.

When the settlement will come into force, the Corporation will be invested with additional duties and responsibilities in the direction of local Self-Government, as contemplated in the famous despatch of Lord Ripon when Viceroy of India. The Corporation have hitherto discharged their trust with a very fair amount of success, and the past gives a promise of their achieving, at least, equal success in the management of the institutions which are now to be placed under their undivided control. The School Board will no longer be a joint concern, with nominees appointed in equal number by the Government and the Corporation. Its members will now be all representatives of the Corporation, to which body alone they will be responsible. It will be the duty of the Corporation to select good working members to serve on the Board, preferably men with some educational experience. Unless it is tied down by law to make the selection from among its own members, it might with advantage look abroad for men with special qualfications for educational work, possessing, at the same time, average administrative capacity. Having appointed a Board consisting of competent members, we may take it that it will be allowed to do its work without unnecessary interference, which may have the effect of impairing its usefulness and efficiency, as well as endangering the discipline of the large department which will be placed under its administration. The Corporation must, no doubt, exercise its right of criticism, and where such criticism is enlightening, it will certainly be welcomed by the Board. But having laid down certain broad principles for its guidance, the Board must be allowed the requisite amount of freedom to give practical effect to them. The Board will not, nay, it cannot, lose sight of the fact that the Corporation is the supreme authority which it will be bound to obey; and such authority will have been exercised by the Corporation in the best interests of education, if members will not be too inquisitive and curious as to administrative details and personal incidents, which should be left to the Board alone, as the responsible body, to deal with as it may think proper.

THE ROMANCE OF PERSIA.

EVEN from our schooldays most people grasped the fact that the evolution of Parliament is an integral part of the evolution of national life. In our own country of England this is especially noticeable, and the study of the natural expansion of conference and discussion on the nation's affairs and laws demonstrates the gradual growth of civic liberty. Under the influence of feudal ideas ever since the 13th century, the Great Council of the Realm succeeded to the powers exercised by the Witenagemote of Anglo-Saxon times. As the manor had its courts in which the lord met with his tenants, so the Kingdom had its high court in which the King met with the different estates or orders of his subjects and conferred with them as to the enforcement of the good customs of the Realm. At first the King claimed to exercise a measure of arbitrary discretion in issuing his writs of summons to Parliament. But before the end of the 13th century it was settled and clearly understood that Parliament should always consist of duly qualified representatives of the three estates of the Realm—the Clergy, the Lords, and the Crown. Gradually undue interference of the Sovereign was eliminated from Parliamentary deliberations, and the modern Parliament of King, Lords, and Commons succeeded to that of Clergy, Lords and Crown. This process, either in a less or more pronounced degree, as the pendulum of revolution made great or small curves in its swing, represents the story of European Parliaments. The House of Commons, the Reichstag, the French Chamber, and even the Duma, have features in common with each other, and coincidental points. But it has been left for the oriental, voluptuous, and ancient Kingdom of the Persians to leap, before the eyes of the civilised world, at one bound from a state of government absolute, autocratic, and despotic, to one of a representative assembly endowed by people, priests, and King, with authority to legislate for the internal welfare of Persia, and to confer plenipotentiary powers on its ambassadors. This is a bound, rapid and wide, from the thirteenth to the twentieth century, which will attract every student of revolutionary methods. It differs from the establishment of the Duma, in as much as the one was a halting, circumscribed, and experimental measure, while the other is a deliberate, unfettered and final concession to the desires and aspirations of modern Persia. And it is this dramatic incident, which in an instant establishes a constitutional Parliament among turbuches and turbans in place of a tyrannical and jealous autocracy, which has transformed the situation of the country, and can be called nothing less than a romance.

Indeed, few events could afford more suggestive food for meditation to the speculative student of the history of progress. The greatness and vim of the movement in the northern provinces cannot be questioned. It has achieved startling results almost without violence and by the mere menace of popular action. In a country which has been oblivious to every form of government save the uncontrolled dominion of the great king since the days of Cyrus and Xerxes, it has established an elected Parliament with very wide constitutional powers, which is conscious and jealous of its prerogatives. Before that movement the greatest princes and potentates of the Kingdom have been prostrated. The Ain-ed-Dowlah, who was governing Persia, with unlimited authority and rigid severity a year ago, fell without a struggle on its mandate. The Zill-es-Sultan, an uncle of the Shah, whose word was law over half Persia for forty years, has been dismissed from the Governorship of Ispahan. Great provincial heads like Asaf-ed-Dowlah, the Governor of Khorassan, and a host of others, have surrendered, at the dictum of the plebs, their posts and emoluments. The Shah himself, who at first was naturally reluctant to part with the autocratic privileges of his forebears, ratified the constitution in its most ample and solemn form. And lastly, the powerful and carefully organised religious sects under the Mujtehids and Mollahs are at the head of the movement because they are conscious of the growing power of the people. It is difficult for us at present to gauge the primary forces which are the mainsprings of this social revolution. Nor can we decide to-day how permanent the constitution may be. But that it represents a great awakening; that it is a step towards national franchisement; that its issues must for better or for worse influence the future of Persia—is incontrovertible. Moreover, it is certain that it owes its rapid development to numerous secret societies, which have certain common ends in view, and will not be satisfied until their dreams become realised. The Parliament has naturally failed at present to fulfil the lofty aspirations of the revolutionaries. It has failed before the touchstone of finance. It has no money and presents no strategy for obtaining it. It has been unable to protect its territory against the Turks. It has not allayed the national unrest consequent upon revolution. It has not reduced the temperature of its patient and it allows crisis to continue. But for all this it is a great romance, and, like all romantic things, it gives rise to mingled admiration and anxiety.

THE FESTIVAL OF NINE NIGHTS.

FOR the last few days one important festival of the Hindus has been going on, which is called *Navratri* or the festival of nine nights, *nav* meaning nine, *ratri*, night. It is held in honour of Durga, the consort of Shiva, the destructive aspect of the Hindu Trinity. In Bengal these days are held very sacred, and this festival is *the* festival of the year which has become widely known to even Europeans there as the Durga-puja. During these nine or ten days of its continuance there, all business is at a standstill and everybody is given up to gaiety and amusement. It has been not inaptly called the Christmas of Bengal, as it is a time of universal merriment and rejoicing. In the three principal nights of this festival all Calcutta is said by the Rev. W. I. Wilkins, a competent scholar of the Hinduism of Northern and Eastern India, to be awake the whole night, and anyone unacquainted with the cause, might fancy, as the drums are beating all over the city and making a terrific noise, that the whole city was up in arms and the tocsin sounding. The Hindus of our city of Bombay, and Western India generally, do not attach so much importance to this festival, though they also honour Durga, and reserve much of their enthusiasm, not for the beginning of this month of theirs, called Asho, when the Navrati occurs, but for the end when the Diwali occurs which is their greatest festival of the year. The Navrati is like most Hindu festivals connected with the seasons, and may be said to celebrate the approach of the autumnal equinox, just as the Holi festival marks the coming of the vernal equinox. The Hindu months being lunar, though their year is rectified according to solar calculation by intercalating a month once in nearly every three years, this seasonal connection is not exactly marked in their festivals, though the triennial intercalating keeps the festivals approximate to the seasons. The present year of the Hindus consists of thirteen months, as they have intercalated a month in it, hence this festival of Navratri comes after the real autumnal equinox. Next year it will come eleven days earlier, and will still be later than the 22nd of September which is the day of the autumnal equinox. The year after the next it will come twenty-one days earlier than now, and will fall, then, earlier than the equinox by a few days.

The form under which Durga is adored during the Navrati festival is that of an amazon with the arms and a weapon in each hand, her right leg resting on a lion and her left on the buffalo-demon Mahishasha, whom she has overpowered in fierce combat and has slain. She is called Durga because she is generally difficult of access, living *dur*, which means 'far of,' on inaccessible mountain-tops or wild forests. She is fabled to be the daughter of the King of Mountains, the famous Himalayas, and from her dwelling high up among the mountains she is also called "Parvati," from *Pahar* meaning 'mountain.' The Hindus prepare a dwelling for her in their houses on the first day of this festival, by whitewashing the wall and painting on it in vermilion colours a large trident, which is the emblem of Durga as well as of her consort Shiva. Her dwelling being generally mountainous, is represented by the Hindus by a heap of earth thrown up near the vermilion marked wall. In this heap they sow wheat and barley, and on the top a water vessel of metal is put with a cocoanut in it. The goddess is then invoked by reciting prayers composed in her honour, and invited to enter this dwelling. An earthen vessel pierced with numerous holes and containing a light is then placed near the trident on the wall, or perhaps a tree when one is available to which lamps are hung, is erected in some open spot, round which the people walk or dance clapping their hands and singing songs. These songs, called "garbos," are a feature of this festival especially among the people of Gujarat. In Bombay several groups of women may be seen going about the streets of the native town during these nine days, carrying a rude image of Durga, round which they dance and sing "garbos" in her honour, near the house of anyone who will give a small *bakhsheesh*. A lamp fed with clarified butter is kept constantly burning day and night before the simulated dwelling of the goddess erected in the house, and one member of the family, who abstains from eating grain while thus employed, constantly replenishes the lamp and worships the sacred emblems of the goddess. On the ninth day the mound of earth, in which wheat and barley have during these days sprouted, is removed to some tank or waterside where it is immersed, that it may not be subsequently defiled. With this ceremony this very interesting festival of Navratri concludes to-day, and is followed by another and a greater festival, the Dassera, which comes off to-morrow.

KINGS A-PHYSICKING.

IT is curious that Leopold of Belgium and Francis Joseph of Austria should both be on the sick list at the same time. It is safe to say that they will be mutually watching the progress of each other's illness with keen interest. For there is a tragedy between them—a tragedy the last of which has not yet been heard. Each doubtless has his own opinion as to who was wronged, and who committed the wrong. But the mystery of the death of the Emperor's only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, has never been satisfactorily solved. The unfortunate Prince had been married to Leopold's daughter, the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, but there had never been much affection between them. The Crown Prince's body was found in the castle of Meyerling nearly twenty years ago, but King Leopold has never been reconciled to his daughter, Rudolph's widow, although he had forced her into marriage with the Prince while she was yet a school-girl of sixteen. A few years later Princess Stephanie married, morganatically, Count Elemer de Lonyay, with whom she has lived in various places in Europe and England ever since. Curiously enough, neither of these aged monarchs now has a son to succeed him. Francis Joseph is an Emperor and a King; Leopold is a multi-millionaire, but neither of them could be said to enjoy complete happiness.

THE STRIKES AT MILAN.

THE strikes at Milan have been subdued much more quickly than were those which took place there a couple of years ago. On that occasion the railway workers, of set purpose, impeded the traffic by putting into force obsolete instructions, and the nuisance and annoyance caused by this form of strike were intense, and led to wordy protests in the Press. Trains were hours late; goods failed to arrive; engines are credibly reported to have actually vanished by the dozen; porters handled luggage in so leisurely a fashion that trains had to wait indefinitely in the stations. The public, which at first had sided with the men, at last became exasperated. A month was required to move goods from Rome to Milan, while accidents became a matter of daily occurrence. So enormous was the inconvenience, so grave a matter the loss to all classes, that the Government gave its support to the companies, put down violence on the part of the strikers with an iron hand, and finally, at the instance of the Chamber, allowed the companies to turn the tables on the servants by enforcing remorselessly the very regulations which the men had made their weapon. The result was that the men capitulated, and by a ballot voted for surrender, though not until the losses to the community had amounted to twenty million pounds.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oriental*, with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Friday next.

WITH regard to a recent paragraph reporting defalcations in the Office of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, we learn that they occurred some months ago and that the sum involved is only about four thousand rupees—the greater portion of which is covered by the guarantee given by the person in default.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. *Reichstag* arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay, yesterday.

CHAPTER XII and XIII of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 7 of to-day's issue.

THE Sri Mulam Popular Assembly will meet at Trevandrum about the middle of next month.

A SPECIAL cable to the *Times of Ceylon* states that the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., pays a further dividend of 1s. 6d. on the Ordinary and 9d. per share on the Deferred shares.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st September 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 179,535 mds. and Rs. 39,312 in the earnings.

THE Duke of Buccleuch's party of seven guns at Langholm Lodge, grouse shooting over Broomholm, bagged 360 brace. This is the biggest bag on the Eskdale and Liddesdale moors this season.

"JACK," the Newfoundland dog at Waterloo which has for many years collected on behalf of railway servants on the London and South-Western Railway, has during the last few weeks been a patient of the institution attached to Our Dumb Friends' League, and it has now been considered advisable to put a rapid and painless end to his sufferings. The dog has collected £1,500.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL COMBINE.

Government Railways.

A ROMANCE OF MILLIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 30.

As a result of the delays being experienced by inter-State steamship companies in obtaining loadings of coal for their vessels at Newcastle, owing to the rush of foreign vessels to that port for fuel, the Melbourne Steamship Company has had to completely reorganise its time table for the remainder of the year. "For the next two or three trips from Western Australia," said Mr. D. York Syme, manager of the company, on Friday, "our boats will make Melbourne their terminal port, and turn back for the West on reaching here. This must be done to keep our Western Australian trade in 'swing.' The necessary interference with the Sydney trade, of course, means a large loss, and we are also losing money owing to our vessels being delayed at Newcastle because of the want of berthing accommodation. The collieries are at present simply selling more coal than they can put out; and there is no doubt there will be a shortage of coal for some time to come. If the present foreign demand continues it is hard to say what the position will eventually be. The miners are pressing strongly for an increase in the hewing rate, and with such an abnormal demand they will hardly remain inactive in making stronger representations for the increase to be made as soon as possible. At present they get 4d. for every shilling charged per ton for hewing, and if the price is increased as suggested it means an extra 4d. per ton to them. The increased rate will, therefore, benefit them. At the last settlement with the men it was a question whether they would be satisfied with the hewing rate, and I am under the impression that a promise was made by the colliery proprietors to 'lift' the price in order that the hewing rate of pay might be made higher.

That shows, of course, that the consumer is to pay for the whole of the increased wages, but then it must be remembered that for three years past the mines of Newcastle have been worked at a loss. Every ton of coal they are taking out of them now is so much capital going. Taking these two facts into consideration and that of the clamor for coal by foreigners, I therefore think the rise justifiable. Of course, it would not be wise for the collieries to make it higher than proposed, as that would simply mean the adoption of other means of supplying heat by a large factory proprietors. Another matter which is having effect on the coal output for local consumption is the enormous quantity of coke being manufactured in Sydney for export purposes. Large quantities of coal are being used in this way. It takes about one ton of coal to make two-thirds of a ton of coke, and a sailing vessel, the Lord Templeton, is now loading 2840 tons of the latter for San Francisco. That is the largest cargo of coke ever taken by a sailing ship, and is equal to 4260 tons of coal. It is a new trade. The reason that agreements have been come to with the Howard Smith Company Limited, the Adelaide Steamship Company and Messrs. Mitchwraith, M'Eacharn and Co. by the vend, granting them exclusive rights of carriage for certain States, is probably owing to the fact that those three companies are very large shareholders in some of the vend collieries. Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co., who also hold a similar right, are not, I think, so interested. Notwithstanding this, the ships of these four companies have to wait for loadings in their turn, so that whatever money their owners are making by the increased output is partly discounted by their losses by delay."

WILL THE GOVERNMENT TAKE ACTION?

Attention was again directed by Mr. O'Malley (T.) in the House of Representatives on Saturday to the further details of the operations of the coal combine. He specially referred to the illustration which was given of the refusal of the vend to supply 1000 tons of coal after three months' notice, because the vessel for which the loading was required did not belong to the Union Steamship Company. Mr. O'Malley inquired of the Acting Prime Minister if that was not clear evidence that the colliery combine and the shipping ring had "entered into a solemn partnership for one to chloroform the people, while the other picks the pockets," and whether, if there is no law sufficiently strong to check practices of this kind he would bring in a bill "to prevent this plundering vend from robbing the people of Australia." The Acting Prime Minister said he had not read the whole of the report to which Mr. O'Malley had referred, but he had had consultations with the Attorney-General on the subject. Action was now being taken to ascertain whether the statements in the press were correct, and whether they could be proved to be correct, because the Government could not well take action until it was thoroughly sure of its ground. If there appeared to be any weakness in the law, the Attorney-General would bring in a bill to deal with it. (Cheers.)

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

The apparently interminable dispute concerning the extension of the franchise for the Legislative Council was last week advanced another stage. The Upper House, when the measure was before them, so altered it that, as Mr. Price remarked when he was referring to the matter in the Assembly, its own mother would not know it. In the place of their simple £15 rental franchise, qualifying both husband and wife for a vote for the Legislative Council, the gentlemen who had control of the business in the Property Chamber introduced various little fancy franchises of their own. They sought to give the vote to ministers of religion, as well as police troopers, post masters, and head teachers in certain cases. This selection of particular classes of individuals for the exercise of the Council vote was warmly condemned, not only by the Premier, but by a number of other speakers. Some of them went so far as to assert that the Council had picked out several influential people and had attempted to bribe them with the vote in the hope that when the next election came they would use their influence on behalf of candidates representing the Conservative view in politics. None suggested that the particular individuals mentioned should not have the vote. It was urged, however, that other classes of the community were equally entitled to it, and Mr. Price made an eloquent speech in favour of conferring the franchise on the basis of the honesty, thrift, and sobriety of the people. In the end, all the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Bill were rejected, the object being to leave a clear space for the deliberations of the conference of delegates from the two Houses, who will consider the matter probably next week. There was a very hopeful feeling extant in the Assembly, and members of the Opposition went so far as to prophesy that it would not be impossible to come to some agreement which would be satisfactory to all parties. That is an optimistic view, but it certainly is greatly desirable that the long-continued struggle between the two Houses should be ended amicably, with a view to the passage of much-needed general legislation, which for a long time has been blocked by the Council Franchise Bill.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. Kenneth Anderson, one of the directors of the Orient company, was a passenger by the R.M.S. Britannia, which reached Largs Bay on Sunday. This is Mr. Anderson's third visit to Australia within three years, and his principal business on the present occasion is in connection with the new mail contract. When seen on board the liner Mr. Anderson declined to speak, except in very general terms, respecting the policy of his company. "We are sending in a tender for the mail service," he said, "and that is about all I can tell you concerning the matter. If we are successful we shall run some newer and better boats, and altogether will supply a greatly improved service. For the past five years our Australian business has been almost paralysed owing to the uncertainty existing with regard to this contract for it cannot be carried on without all adequate subsidy. Had the matter been definitely settled we should have had new steamers running instead of spending money in improvements to the old fleets." And supposing you are unsuccessful over your tender? Mr. Anderson was asked. "Oh, in that case we shall still continue to compete for a share of the Australian trade, but under different conditions, and with another type of boat altogether. I don't

[" By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

see why we should be held responsible for the doings of the mail contract syndicate. We only ask for a fair thing. I want particularly to impress upon the Government of this country that our company does not want to milk Australia, but you cannot expect us to carry mails at a loss, and we did not have a rosy time of it when we last had the contract. We are asking for what we consider fair and reasonable, and if we are unsuccessful we shall not whine."

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Shortly before the last session of Parliament was brought to such a sudden conclusion, a Bill amending the existing Railways Act was introduced and read a first time, but did not reach the second reading stage when following the usual practice, printed copies of the measure would have been circulated.

It will be remembered that when notice of the introduction of the Bill was given the Minister for Railways informed a "West Australian" representative that the measures was being brought forward, in order to fulfil the promise he had made to give members an opportunity of discussing the question as to whether the Government Railways should be controlled ministerially or by one or more Commissioners. On Friday a "West Australian" representative ascertained that it is the intention of the Government to re-introdnce the Bill when Parliament again meets. The measure, as it will be put forward by the Government, will provide for the control of the railways by one Commissioner, whose salary shall be fixed by the Government, and shall not be less than £1,600 per annum, or more than £5,000 per annum. Under the existing Act the Commissioner's salary is fixed at £1,600 per annum. Many names have from time to time been mentioned as those of gentlemen who were likely to be considered when the position of Commissioner was being filled. It is known that the Government are satisfied with the work carried out by Mr. J. T. Short since his appointment as Acting-Commissioner and the impression is popularly held that that gentleman will be offered the position.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

No better proof of the wisdom of the closer settlement policy could be obtained than the transformation which has taken place on the Burnside estate, near Strathalbyn. A few years ago the vast area embraced in the estate was used entirely as a sheep walk, on which a manager and a few hands were employed. When the Government purchased the property and cut it up there was tremendous competition for the blocks, and now on nearly every one of them there is a family settled, and in many instances pretty villa residences have been erected. Dotted all over the estate are houses in which the blockers live, but their existence does not mean that there has been a corresponding increase in the number of untenanted premises in Strathalbyn. On the contrary, it is impossible to rent a house there, and it is said that if 20 could be erected at once every one of them would be taken by persons who are eager to settle there. During the last decade a number of houses have been built, and more money might be profitably invested in this way. For some years Strathalbyn has been enjoying prosperity, and the subdivision of the Burnside station has been largely responsible for the existing satisfactory condition of things.

MURRAY RIVER NAVIGATION.

Every year while the River Murray is low the Government steamer Industry and the barge Dart are sent up stream from Goolwa to engage in what are officially called snagging operations, that is, removing logs and other obstructions which are a danger to navigation. This work was begun in 1884, and since that the date about £24,000 has been spent out of loans for the purpose, while the annual expenditure for maintenance has been about £400. Snagging cannot be done when the water is high, because it is impossible to see the obstructions. The annual attack has been conducted with such success that practically all the logs which found a resting place at the bottom of the river 20 years ago between Mannum and a point 10 miles from the Victorian border have been removed. The remaining ten miles will be done in future, and then snagging will be a comparatively light undertaking. Every year the banks get washed away in places, and overhanging trees, which threaten to fall into the water and become snags, are felled by the Industry staff and burned. Some of the timber which is pulled up from the bottom is so water-logged that it has to be kept high and dry for two or three years before it will burn, but eventually it is all disposed of for firewood. The Industry and her barge left Goolwa this year on March 5, so that it has been possible to work nearly six months. They will now be docked for repairs, in readiness for next year's labor on the 10-mile stretch referred to."

A ROMANCE OF MILLIONS.

A syndicate is being formed in Sydney to secure the Page Estate, the value of which is estimated at from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000. The Page estate dates back to the days of Henry VIII. About 1535 the King suppressed the monasteries in England, and Page, who was a Commoner, was given Kilburn Priory. This was the foundation of the wonderful Page fortune. The family gradually accumulated a vast estate, including a large portion of the West End of London and Harrow. The last direct heir died in 1829, and the estate has since been held by trustees. The present claimant's name is Morris. He is an Englishman, now residing in Sydney, and is not in affluent circumstances. His claim to the Page millions is to a certain extent supported by legal opinion, learned counsel in Sydney having investigated the matter and reported that there is a good fighting chance. The syndicate has been formed with a nominal capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, one-half of which are paid up. The representative of the syndicate will proceed to London to open up communications with the trustees and prosecute the matter to the end.

MURDERS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Miss Young, of the South Sea Island Evangelical Mission, arrived at Brisbane, September 23, by the steamer "Makambo" from the Island of Malaita, one of the Solomon group. Miss Young brings tidings of numerous murders which have been committed on the Island of Malaita during the past two months. At Malu last month one of the mission teachers was murdered. He was shot four times by Machitiar natives. The latter also struck a teacher's two-year-old son on the head with a rifle. The child, however recovered. Ten days before Miss Young visited Malu another man and woman, who were returned islanders, were also murdered. Threats to murder other teachers, and even white missionaries, were being made secretly. Murders also had taken place within the last three months at Tarraciana, and also at Tinarango. At the latter place no fewer than six persons had been murdered. Miss Young described it as a monstrous proceeding to send back to the islands men and women who were deprived of means of defending themselves against the armed natives on the islands. She states that the visit of the warship Cambrian to the islands had had a salutary effect on the natives. She said that about 60 of the boys who returned from Queensland were suffering from fever.

A.

THE West India Committee have received a cablegram from Jamaica to the effect that a general combination of policy-holders has been formed, and a large sum subscribed, with the view of prosecuting claims against the fire insurance companies, in connection with the fire following the late earthquake at Kingston.

THE split in the ranks of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union is now absolute. Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Howe Martyn, and the ladies associated with them, who have been called the seceders from the W.S.P.U., have received no reply to their ultimatum addressed to Mrs. Pankhurst and the Clement's Inn section, demanding that an annual conference of delegates should be summoned in accordance with the terms of the constitution. The "seceders" have therefore decided to call such a conference themselves. The branches throughout the country are to be communicated with, and members and friends will be invited to a conference which was to be held in a public hall in London on October 12.

"THE devil must have helped me," said a butler in the employ of a gentleman at Melton Mowbray, who was sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing £200 worth of table silver belonging to his employer. He made a full confession of the crime. Wearing gloves and socks, he got through the kitchen window from his outside sleeping apartment at dead of night, arranged the chairs and glasses in the dining-room as if two persons had used them, poured some wine down a sink, and, packing the silver in a margarine basket, placed it in a large hole he dug on the croquet lawn. He said the devil must have helped him as the basket fitted the hole to well without measuring. When the cook discovered the robbery next morning the prisoner hurried away on his bicycle for the Police.

MR. CHURCHILL'S COLONIAL TOUR.

CYPRUS AND GREECE.

Impossible National Dream.

MAHOMEDANS PREFER BRITISH RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill has proceeded to Limassol on board the "Venus."

LONDON, OCTOBER 14

Mr. Winston Churchill has sailed for Port Said.

Replying to deputations from the Moslems and Greeks in reference to the Union of Cyprus with Greece, Mr. Churchill said: "While the Government respects the national sentiments of both races, the idea of abandoning the island or of altering the political status cannot be entertained. The Government will, however, try to remove all reasonable grounds for complaint."

The Moslem deputations testified to their loyalty and contentment under Great Britain.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Oversea Record Broken.

AERONAUTS' NARROW SCAPE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The balloon "The Mammoth" left the Crystal Palace on Saturday and went in the direction of Russia. She broke the oversea long distance record, descending yesterday evening at Aamaal in Western Sweden. The car was empty, the three aeronauts having escaped three hours previously in a Swedish village, by sliding down the guide rope. The car was badly damaged.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.

Improved Outlook.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Milan printers and gasmen have resumed work.

The Bologna strike has ceased.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The strikes at Milan are ended, the Prefect of Milan having dismissed several officials and arrested the Carabiniers who shot the strikers.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS.

Better Bulletin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

It is officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph passed a very good night, and that his general condition is not unfavourable.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph is more encouraging. He received Baron Aehrenthal in audience yesterday, the audience lasting forty-five minutes.

MOROCCO OUTLOOK.

Mulai Hafid Plunders Peaceful Tribes.

CIRCULAR ON POLICING TO ISSUE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

M. Regnault is in constant conference with the Vizier, the Foreign Minister, and Mulai Hafid.

A force under Mulai Razid is plundering the tribes who have submitted to the French.

LATER.

The *Times* states that France and Spain are about to issue a joint Circular to the Powers stating that the Sultan has ceded to them the right of policing the Moroccan coast and waters against contraband.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

Fresh Frontier Alarm.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Porte replying to the Persian Ambassador, denied violation of Persian territory and declared that the whole Baradosht District was Ottoman territory.

Persia is alarmed at the concentration of Turkish troops at Hanchin, which is interpreted as threatening fresh incursions.

SAVING CROSBY HALL.

Sympathy of the King.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Lord Curzon has given ten guineas to the fund to save Crosby Hall. He declares that its destruction would be a national loss, and almost a national disgrace.

King Edward has written to the County Council hoping that the building will be saved.

AN OLD INDIA OFFICE OFFICIAL.

Retires after Fifty Years' Service.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14

Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Registrar at the India Office, retires to-day after nearly fifty years service.

CESAREWITCH.

Latest Betting

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Latest betting on the Cesarewitch :—

11 to 4 Baltinglass.
6 to 1 Demure.
8 to 1 Royal Dream.
8 to 1 Wuffy.
13 to 1 Outbreak.
12 to 1 Madame de Soubise.
20 to 1 Radium.
20 to 1 White Night.

The race will run on the 16th October; distance, 2¼ miles

FRIGHTFUL FLOODS IN SPAIN.

OVER 100 PERSONS DROWNED OR INJURED.

Whole Villages Swept Away.

TERRIBLE TORRENTIAL RAINS.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Severe floods continue in the South of France and in Spain. Many have been drowned. The railways are interrupted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A tragic incident took place during the floods at Emilie les Bains near Perpignan (in France) on Saturday night. The river invaded a villa, the seven occupants of which had taken refuge on the roof. They succeeded in attracting attention, but the torrent was impassable. The villa gradually crumbled away and all were drowned before a helpless crowd.

The floods in France and Spain are being caused by excessive rain and the overflowing of the rivers. Three weeks ago a catastrophe was clearly foreseen. By September 25th the Governor of Malaga reported that no less than one hundred persons had been drowned thereabouts.

Says the *P.M.G.*—A telegram from Malaga, dated September 27th, states that the rain continues. By nine o'clock yesterday evening there was a further rise of a metre in the level of the river Guadalmedina, and if the water rises another half metre it is feared that there will be a terrible catastrophe. The appearance of the threatened quarters is awful. All is in darkness, and on every side agonised cries for help can be heard from the windows. The Governor of Malaga, in a telegram to the Minister of the Interior, says that, in all, seventy-two persons have lost their lives in the floods, while the injured number sixty-eight. Many of the dead have not been identified. The vines in the country around Malaga are buried in mud and the vintage has been lost. The wine cellars are flooded, and many casks of wine have either been smashed to pieces or have been carried away by the water. The iron railway bridge was swept a distance of over two hundred yards.

An official telegram from St. Sebastian on Sept. 23rd reported that the Governor of Malaga drew a terrible picture of the havoc. The Governor visited on horseback the districts around Malaga, where the fields for miles round were under water. Several villages had been almost totally destroyed.

The torrential rain lasted seven hours. Further heavy downpours occurred next day at Antequera, Granada, and Valencia, as well as at Malaga, and it was feared there had been many fresh victims. "For some hours past Malaga has again been cut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication. Railway traffic is totally disorganized."

Telegrams from Montpellier, dated September 23rd, report terrific storms, accompanied by deluges of rain, as a result of which the river Herault and a great number of streams in the same district have overflowed their banks, inundating and destroying the vineyards. More than fifty houses have collapsed.

In many villages the peasants were driven to the roofs of their houses for safety, and were ultimately rescued by infantry soldiers in boats. The full extent of the damage cannot yet be estimated, as communication with several districts is interrupted, but it is said that it will amount to many millions of francs, while numbers of people have been killed and injured. In some instances the horror of the situation was added to by the fact that there were no lights in the streets, the electricity works being submerged.

HOW THE FLOODS MIGHT BE PREVENTED.

Ever since I was in the West Indies in the earlier nineties, writes an occasional contributor in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I have taken a particular interest in the management of rivers with regard to the effect of heavy rains. As a flood at Malaga is becoming a regular autumn event, between the fine summer and the mild winter of that great fruit-exporting city's climate, and as the place is equally important to English business-men and seekers for an ideally dry soil and equable winter, I carefully examined the river bed of the Guadalmedina last summer when it was almost all waterless save for a brook-like stream down the middle of the keel-like deep part.

It seems to me that only very cheap and ordinary precautions are necessary to prevent these autumnal and vernal days of flood, which do so much harm, not only to the great Andalusian seaport itself, but to the rich valley above it. At the bridge by the sea, some lock arrangement could surely be made, and the same near the back of the city (say opposite the "arroyo delos Angeles"), if not others further up-country. I am not an engineer, but common sense suggests that the primary need is prevention of the first rush of country flood finding a reservoir-like lake formed of the urban channel; it should find the almost level urban channel, by no means a shallow one, in some way prepared to receive it.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Bread Famine in the Winter Feared.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The price of wheat in England is now 33s. 3d. per quarter. It has risen, on the average, 4s. since the 1st October and 7s. since the 1st September. The price is still rising and portends exceptionally dear bread during the coming winter.

The rise in price in attributed to the smallness of the English yield and the poorness of foreign crops and to the failure of the area of supply to extend commensurately with the world's demands.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Himalaya" left for Colombo and Australia, also at 8 p. m. to-day.

PROPOSED SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 14.

Permission for building a Soldiers' Institute and Club, which has been granted by the Military authorities, now awaits the sanction of Government. Until this sanction is received it is not known precisely on what portion of the plot of land bounded by the Mall Road the buildings will be erected. It is, however, hoped that buildings operations will commence by the end of the current month. The whole scheme will have to be undertaken gradually as more than Rs. 50,000 will in all probability be required to bring the buildings, furnishing of the three blocks of buildings and laying out of recreation ground to that state of perfection to which it is hoped to attain.

BISHOP OF LAHORE AT MISSION WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, OCTOBER 14.

The Lord Bishop of Lahore arrived here on Sunday morning and preached sermons in Hindustani and English at Christ Church in the morning and evening. The annual retreat of the Delhi and Cawnpore Bi[sh]oods begins to-day and will last up to Fi[ve] The Lord Bishops of Lahore and Nagpur [are] tend[ing].

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN DELHI.

Mahomedans Denounce Congress Aims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Keir Hardie left by Sunday's early morning mail via Saharanpur and Umballa for Lahore when he stays over Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday he visited the Kutab Minar by carriage, (the motor-car failing,) at 8-15, not returning till past midday somewhat fatigued and so missing, the appointment very willingly accorded by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. C. Humphreys. Instead of inspecting the local art industries after receiving the Hindu and Mahomedan deputations, Mr. Keir Hardie attended a garden party at 4-30 given by a Reception Committee comprising of Hindu gentlemen of the Delhi Bar and their friends at the Roshanara Gardens. The names of the members and the proceedings at the hotel, of the Hindu Deputation, are not known, but the Mahomedan Deputation was comprised of Hakim Ajmul Khan, a well-known leading Yunani Physician, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Hassan Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Monlvie Abdul Ahad, proprietor of the old-established Mujtabai Press, and Shaikh Abdul Kadir, B. A., a Barrister now practising in Delhi and late Editor of the *Observer* of Lahore. This deputation endeavoured to explain why Mahomedans were not in sympathy with the Congress party and their conflicting political interests emphasizing in reply to Mr. Keir Hardie's inquiry that among many important differences the extremists would dispense with British Rule while Mahomedans believed is to be absolutely indispensable for their own and for the common good. Mr. Hardie observed that he believed the extremists were not the most important section of the Congress but were a sort of negligable quantity. The Mahomedans replied that they were glad to hear it.

At the garden party at Roshanara Gardens an address of welcome was read by Rai Bahadur Girdhari Lal, the Government Prosecutor. Mr. Hardie replied testifying to his earnest endeavours to ascertain by first hand enquiry from officials and the people, the latter particularly, the actual prevailing conditions. He had seen a good deal and was trying to see more. Whatever conclusions he arrived at he would try to report on his return Home with moderation.

A leading Hindu physician asked Mr. Hardie during a conversation why Indians were being excluded from South Africa since, as British subjects, they should have treatment common to other British subjects.

Mr. Keir Hardie replied, "Ask those who are responsible." Being pressed regarding his own attitude he replied that he was going to the Transvaal and would look into the matter.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAHORE, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Keir Hardie has arrived in Lahore.

As now arranged Mr. Keir Hardie arrives in Simla to-day instead of on the 17th instant as first proposed and will stay at the Metropole Hotel. It is understood that he will be granted an interview by H. E. the Viceroy on the 18th.

MARRIAGE PROBLEMS IN THE PUNJAB.

The Increase in Matrimonial Offences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 14.

A feature of remarkable interest in the record of crime in the Punjab during the past year is the further increase in matrimonial offences. The accepted theory in the past has been that the rise in this class of offences is very largely due to plague which, owing to the heavy female mortality has enhanced the value of the women who survive and thereby led to the institution of many fraudulent matrimonial claims put forward under the cover of a criminal charge. From the remarks in the present report, however, it would appear that in certain districts of the Province, at any rate, deeper causes are at work and that a gradual change in social conditions is resulting in the growing independence of women from parental control. In their marital relations the consequence is frequent domestic conflicts followed by the institution of the inevitable complaint of abduction by parents who allege a previous marriage. The introduction of a system of registration is suggested as a remedy for the litigation that occurs in cases of this kind, but the Lieutenant Governor is inclined to agree with the doubt expressed in the reports as to the possibility of introducing any efficacious system of the sort in the present state of native society.

FUNERAL OF MR. LEATHAM.

Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley Mourners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Gordon Leatham, who died under such tragic circumstances on Friday, left Ootacamund with his brother Mr. E. C. Leatham on the 29th of September last on a shooting trip to the Travancore Hills. He was attacked by malaria and Lady Lawley was telegraphed for on Wednesday. Her Excellency arrived with Captain Elwes on Friday but Mr. Leatham was then unconscious and died the same day.

His Excellency arrived in Madras yesterday morning and drove to the Egmore railway station where he met the train bringing in the coffin which was accompanied by Lady Lawley. The funeral took place at St George's Cathedral the same morning, very few persons except mourners being present. The coffin was carried to the grave by police officers and special hymns were sung by the choir, selected by deceased's mother. Their Excellencies return to Ootacamund next Saturday.

CHOLERA AT SAHARANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 14.

It is stated that cholera of a most virulent type has broken out in Saharanpur on the North-Western Railway European quarters where there have been over a dozen deaths within a very short space of time. Two deaths are very sad, the parents having died and left several little children. The railway officials are watching the arrival of each train carefully and the police are making every effort to prevent importation of fresh cases of cholera.

DEATH OF A MADRAS JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

News has been received from the Bibby Line Agents, at Suez that Mr. J. G. Smith, Chief Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, who left Madras a few days ago on long leave, died at sea on the 11th instant. Mr. Smith was a very popular Judge and an enthusiastic cricketer.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The Viceregal party returned here this evening from the interior.

His Excellency Lord Minto presents prizes to the Simla Volunteers at the Town Hall here on the 22nd.

Her Excellency presides at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and the Lady Minto Nursing Association on the 24th and attends a performance, at the theatre here, by the Amateur Dramatic Club, of "Joseph Entangled" to-morrow night.

PARTITION OF LAHORE DIVISION.

Special Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 14.

The Special Committee, appointed to consider the proposals for the division of Lahore District, have made the following report and recommendations :—

The administrative responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore are twice as great as those of the officers in charge of the other most fully worked districts in the province, and it has to be remembered that an exceptionally heavy burden of work has fallen on the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore personally, because in addition to having under his charge one of the largest and most difficult municipalities in the province he is in charge of the largest civil station. Moreover, the situation of his charge at the headquarters of the Local Government involves a very considerabie amount of extra work such as does not fall to the share of any Deputy Commissioner elsewhere.

The Committee is much impressed by the following remarks made by Mr. Younghusband, the late Commissioner:—"During the time that I have held charge of the Lahore Division, I have continually felt that there has been a great deal of work left undone both in the Lahore City and in the Lahore District—work which the Deputy Commissioner should have done but which it has been impossible for him to do without neglecting other no less important work. If I had not been convinced that the Deputy Commissioner was making the best use of his time, it would have been my duty to press him more in regard to the work which was not done. But as I was satisfied that he was not wasting his time and was going as much as is possible for one man to do, I have been obliged to see a great deal of important work left undone"

The Committee has no hesitation in saying that the Deputy Commissioner at present is expected to do work that would be ample for two men, each of whom would be fully employed.

The Superintendent of Police is so tied down to his headquarters as to be quite unable to exercise over the rest of the district that personal supervision which is essential for efficient Police administration. In the opinion of the Committee no form of relief will be adequate for the Superintendent of Police which falls short of the appointment of two Superintendents with separate charges. The Committee thinks it desirable to note that the pressure of work in the Lahore District extends throughout the staff and that relief is necessary in the interests of the Head Clerk and other members of the office.

As to the form in which relief should be given the Committee is of opinion that the creation of a fresh Sub-Division will not be sufficient. This would not appreciably diminish the responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner who would remain responsible for the work of his present charge, and it would not afford any releif to the Police Department or to the office establishment.

It has been suggested that relief might be given by dissociating the Deputy Commissioner entirely from the control of Municipal affairs and by appointing a separate officer to be the President and executive authority of the Municipal Committee. This, however, would not relieve the Deputy Commissioner sufficiently and would, like the creation of a Sub-Division, leave untouched the difficulties connected with the Police and with the office. The only measure which in the Committe's opinion will be adequate is the division of the present District into two charges under separate Deputy Commissioners with separate police and other establishments.

THE COCANADA RIOT APPEALS.

Further Judgments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

The Sessions Judge at Rajahmundry to-day delivered judgments in the appeals of the second and third batches of the Cocanada rioters. Allipurapu Ramaswamy and Nilapu Toliah of the second batch are acquitted while the appeal of the seventh accused of the same batch and the seventh and tenth accused of the third batch are dismissed.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

Excellent progress continues to be made in the United Provinces to meet the threatened scarcity and it is understood that advances to the cultivators in excess of the crore of rupees already sanctioned are likely to be made so that they may not lack remunerative employment from the very first. Should rain not come before it is too late the arrangement which worked so well in the last famine of borrowing young officers who know the language and are in touch with the people to assist with the relief works will be resorted to and some officers will also be obtained from the Opium Department though in consequence of reductions recently made this latter source of supply will necessarily be small.

The Punjab Government are also making arrangements in case distress should increase in the Delhi Division, but here the need is not so urgent as in the United Provinces, the population being sparser and more accustomed to drought, while the agricultural conditions are such that rain even as late as December will enable a certain amount of crops to be raised.

It is understood that, as at present arranged, the Sub-Committee of the Railway Finance Commission, comprising of Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir James Mackay and Mr. Brereton are likely to arrive in Bombay by the mail on the 20th December and thence proceed to Madras reaching Calcutta soon after the Christmas Holidays.

ALLEGED THEFT OF IRON SHEETS.

Carriage Examiner Gonsalves Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

The case engaging the attention of the City Mamlatdar is one in which Gonsalves, Carriage Examiner, Southern Mahratta Railway, stationed in Poona, stands charged with theft. The story for the prosecution is that a wagon, containing, amongst other packages, crates of corrugated iron sheeting, was despatched from Wari Bunder to Poona Junction. This wagon was sent on to Ghorpuri, the first station on the Southern Maharatta line after Poona to be unloaded, as there was pressure of traffic at the Poona Junction. After the wagon had been unloaded partially, it was returned to Poona transhipyard with the crates of iron sheets in it. It is alleged that accused as Head Carriage Examiner of the Workshops instructed some of his workmen to have the wagon shunted to a spot near the Workshops. Some of the sheets, it is alleged, were then removed and painted by the order of the accused and then concealed under some wooden beaches overlaid with iron bolts etc. The Assistant Station Master, Poona, received certain information in connection with the consignment and on instituting inquiries certain further information reached him which led to the arrest of the accused.

After recording evidence the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused. The case will be continued to-morrow.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Health Officer Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 14.

The Delhi Municipality have applied for the services of a retired Military Assistant Surgeon on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem in place of the late Sanitary Superintendent whose office is abolished. The officer appointed will be known as Health Officer to the Municipality and will be directly responsible to the Municipal Committee.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHITTAGONG.

Supposed Arson.

TEN LAKHS DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

The Chittagong correspondent of the *Englishman* reports that a terrible fire broke out in No. 1 Jetty last Saturday afternoon and suggests the work of incendiaries. He wires:—"Mr. Munro, the Officiating Superintendent of the Jetties, inspected the shed ten minutes before the fire broke out and found them all in order. Immediately afterwards a cry of fire was raised and flames in a long continuous line broke out from the accumulated mass of jute. The line of the fire was far too systematic to suggest an accident, and I understand that an anonymous letter had been received some months back threatening the destruction of the Jetties. The catastrophe occurred when the resources of the Jetty officials were taxed to the uttermost.

"Every Official was summoned by wire or telephone and all were at once on the spot, likewise many merchants whose interests were concerned. The vessels in port capable of rendering assistance raced to the scene, and fire hoses were turned on from all sides. But all efforts to subdue the flames were futile. Every endeavour was made to protect the valuable hydraulic cranes by soaking the adjacent wood-work with water. In spite of all efforts No. 2 crane became ignited, but the flames were soon extinguished. After a time the massive walls began to bend and in many places the roof fell in with a mighty crash. The flooring will probably next subside and the burning jute will then be extinguished in the Kornaphuli river. Fortunately there have been no casualties. The fire is still raging furiously and it will probably continue until the jute is completely burned or the flooring falls through into the river.

"Apart from the loss sustained by the ruined buildings, the burnt jute is reckoned at fully nineteen thousand bales. Thei buildings are new, replacing those burnt a year ago, and the recent electric installation is, of course, hopelessly destroyed.

"As it is absolutely calm it is hoped that the damage will be confined to one jetty.

"Many Officials hoped to get away to-night to enjoy a portion of the "pujas," but needless to say every man remains at his post."

LATER.

The *Empire* correspondent wires from Chittagong on October 14th :—

The jute at the jetties is still smouldering. All danger of the fire spreading to the jetties Nos. 2 and 3 is past. Strenuous efforts are being made to enable work to proceed without any hitch.

The monetary loss is estimated at fully ten lakhs. This, of course, includes the damage done to the woodwork of the jetties and iron godowns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY:—Arrivals, October 14.—Longden, Major, R. S. O. Dogras, from leave from England.

Vicarig, Lieut., 16th Cavalry, from leave from England.

Crichton, Major, 10th Hussars, from leave from England.

Rose, Capt., 10th Hussars, from leave from England.

Gray, Major, R. A. M. C., on duty from Lansdown

Lecky, Major, R. H. A., from leave from England.

Drummond, Capt., 4th Gurkhas, on duty from Bakloh.

Brooking, Lieut.-Col., 61st Pioneers, from leave from England.

Summers, Lieut., 26th Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Novies, Lieut., 123rd Rifles, from leave from England.

Wiggin, Lieut.-Col., 13th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Martin, Lieut., W, Riding Regt., on duty from England.

DEPARTURES:—October 14.—Brooking, Lieut.-Col., 61st Pioneers, to rejoin to Secunderabad.

Beaman, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on duty to Jhansi.

Naylor, Lieut., R. F. A., on duty to Kirkee.

Novies, Lieut., 123rd Rifles, on leave to Rajkote.

Wiggin, Lieut.-Col., 13th Hussars, on leave to England.

Neill, Capt., R. Scots, to rejoin to Deolali.

Mackenzie, Lieut., R. Scots, to rejoin to Deolali.

Gwyther, Lieut., R. Welsh Fus., on leave to England.

Davis, Lieut., 8th Rajputs, on leave to Lucknow.

Longden, Major, R. S. O. Dogras, on leave to Jullunder.

Argyle, Lieut., A. V. C., off leave to Sialkot.

Vicarig, Lieut., 16th Cavalry, from leave to D. I. Khan.

Swiney, Major, R. E., from leave to Peshawar.

Innes, Major, R. A. M. C., from leave to Erinpra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

Major-General Browne, Commanding Mhow Division, is transferred to the Lahore Division and Major-General Desvoeux is appointed to the Command of the Mhow Division.

The following transfers of Brigade Commanders are ordered :—

Brigadier-General Hall from the Fyzabad to the Southern Brigade.

Brigadier-General Woolcombe from the Allahabad to the Garhwal Brigade.

Major-General Gray from the Jhelum to the Kohat Brigade.

Brigadier-General Ramsay from the Rawalpindi to the Jhelum Brigade.

Brigadier-General Powell from the Ferozepore to the Rawalpindi Brigade.

Major Campbell, 57th Rifles, is transferred to the 80th Infantry.

Major Dunsterville, Royal Engineers, Military Works Services, is transferred from the Kohat to the Bannu Brigade

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Gale, Royal Engineers, Military Works Services, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Kohat Brigade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 14.

Owing to the scarcity of provisions and water in the Rufar District, the Civil Administration cannot arrange for supplies for troops and the Divisional and Brigade Concentration ordered by General Walter Kitchener is cancelled. Brigade Commander will carry out their Brigade training according to the local conditions prevailing.

LIEUTENANT A. DELME-RADCLIFF, 114th Mahrattas, Baron de Sternberg of Darmsdadt, M. E. de Siebert, and M. B. de Siebert (Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington,) have just had a terrible experience on Mont Blanc. They obtained permission to pass a night in the Observatory on the summit, and left Chaonix at 2 a.m. At 6 p. m. they were a quarter of an hour's walk from the Vallot hut on the Bosses. They were congratulating themselves on the success of the expedition when they were suddenly enveloped in a thick, impenetrable fog. The guides lost their bearings, and could not find the path. They decided to return to Grands Mulets as soon as possible, following the footmarks made in the ascent. They had only one lantern, containing one candle, among them. That one candle probably saved the lives of the party, which eventually reached the Grands Mulets hut as the candle burnt out.

A GUNNER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

The trial opened to-day before the Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas Mount, Madras, of Gunner Winstanley of the R. F. A. who is charged with causing the death of Driver Mudge of the same Battery. The two men were at a dance last week at St Thomas Mount, and Mudge seems to have aroused Winstanley's anger by paying attention to some of the women present. He followed Mudge outside and struck him on the head with an iron bar. At the inquest medical evidence was to the effect that death was caused by this blow.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

Speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHERLAND.

SACRIFICE OF CANADIAN INTERESTS.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

London, September 28.

The Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto last night, said that personally he favoured universal free trade within the Empire.

Canada, he stated, was ready to support reciprocity of trade within the Empire, but the motherland was not prepared for the step.

Canadian interests, he asserted, had been constantly sacrificed in diplomatic negotiations with the United States. It was now thought better that Canada should conduct negotiations herself rather than trust to those who displayed only a perfunctory interest in her welfare.

It would, he declared, be an act of panic to denounce the Japanese Treaty when Canada was only beginning to reap benefits from it. A royal Commission, he thought, might be appointed to investigate the subject. Sir Wilfrid added that owing to the prospect of the realisation of the proposed allred mail route, Canada was less disposed than ever to sacrifice the treaty.

The Hague Conference.

CONDITIONS OF NAVAL WARFARE.

TREATMENT OF CAPTURED, MERCHANTMEN.

A plenary sitting of The Hague Conference has approved of draft conventions relating to the treatment of captured enemy's merchantmen and their crews, and exempting from capture coastal fishing boats.

The Conference was unable to agree regarding the question of whether merchantmen may be converted into warships on the high seas but approved of a regulation partly dealing with the general question of conversion.

The Powers will be urged to apply as far as possible to naval warfare the principles adopted at the convention in 1899, covering land warfare.

Lack of time prevented an agreement being reached on the questions of contraband the inviolability of an enemy's private property at sea, and the destruction of neutral prizes.

China.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION RESENTED.

INCENDIARISM AND LOOTING.

100 LIVES LOST.

Owing to the establishment of a likin station at Kaisow and the imposition of extra taxation a band of incendiaries set fire to a number of houses, boats and pontoons at the treaty port of Wu-chow on the Si-Kiang.

As a result of the conflagration 100 lives were lost and damage to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars was done. The kerosene depot was exploded and looting is now proceeding in the city.

The river gunboat Robin is guarding the British Consulate from attack by the rioters.

Boxer Outbreak.

MISSION STATIONS ATTACKED.

ITALIAN PRIESTS AND CONVERTS MURDERED.

Boxers from Nankinsan, in the province of Kiang-si, have murdered an Italian priest and several converts at the village of Towli.

The lazarist mission station at Kanchau-fu was also attacked and burned by the Boxers, and the lazarists have fled to Kiang-fu.

So far the Protestant missionaries at Kan-chau-fu are reported to be safe.

English Labour Dispute.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT OF BOILER-MAKERS.

THE CLAIM BY ENGLISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The managing committee of the General Federation of Trades Unions, representing 700,000 employees, which is already recognised by the employers, has expressed the heartiest sympathy with the railway men in their demand for official recognition by the companies.

The result of the ballot of the members of the Boilermakers' Society has been to avert the threatened lock-out by the shipbuilding firms.

On August 16 it was announced that the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation had given a week's notice of dismissal to 50,000 members of the Boilermakers' Society in the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne, the Clyde, and the Wear, and at Barrow Island and Belfast. This stop was taken in consequence of the Boilermakers' Society having refused to instruct the caulkers in the shipbuilding yards of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle, to return to work after having struck without giving notice to the employers of their intention to do so. A week later the intimation was made that the Boilermakers' Society had ordered the caulkers in the shipbuilding yards of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle, to resume work and that in consequence the shipbuilding Employers' Federation has withdrawn the lockout notices issued to the boilermakers. It was further announced that negotiations between the Society and the Federation for a permanent agreement to prevent sudden extreme measures on either side were progressing.

The Australian Tariff.

PROTEST FROM HUDDERSFIELD.

"AN UNPARALLELED INJUSTICE."

The Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution protesting against the enforcement of the new Australian tariff without an adequate opportunity having first been afforded for carrying out existing contracts.

Sir Thomas Brooke, who proposed the resolution, declared that it was unfair to trap traders into sending goods at 15 per cent before the new tariff was imposed, and to charge 30 per cent, when the goods reached Australia.

Alderman Walker, in seconding the resolution, stated that a greater injustice had never been perpetrated by any Government. Hitherto time had always been allowed before a new tariff came into operation.

America and Japan.

REASON FOR THE PACIFIC NAVAL CRUISE.

RESOURCES OF DIPLOMACY EXHAUSTED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," after an interview with President Roosevelt, declares that the cruise of the Pacific by United States warships has been undertaken on account of Japan's constant diplomatic hectoring of America, and that the resources of friendly diplomacy have practically been exhausted in trying to meet the captious Japanese.

Mr. Smalley the New York correspondent of the "Times," states that the attitude of the American Press is distinctly provocative, and that many sneering reference have been made to Japan's absence since the cruise was fixed.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LIKE OLD TIMES.

Yachting.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

NEW ATHLETIC RECORDS.

The London Athletic Club's Autumn Sports proved a fitting wind up to the season's campaign. The track is gradually getting faster, through the settling of the cinders, and with beautiful weather prevailing the athletes had an opportunity of doing themselves justice. Excitement ruled high when O. Graenings, the hurdles champion, and L. A. Burton, the Northern crack, tied the line for their 300 yards race over ten 3 feet hurdles. It proved a capital struggle, Graenings just getting the best of the run in and winning by two feet in 36 3.5secs., an improvement of 1 3.5secs. on the previous figures—his own. In America, 300 yards hurdle races are run over 24ft. 6ins. hurdles, and it may be pointed out that the best record is 34 3.5secs. by H. L. Hillman.

EXCITING RELAY RACE.

Several champions were engaged in the one mile relay race, between teams of eight representing the London A. C. and the Rest of England. The London cracks held the advantage for five relays (each a furlong), when A. Astley, the ex-half-mile champion collided with J. S. Harmer, causing the latter to lose several yards, so that the "Rest" commenced the seventh relay with a slight advantage. Reed of the London team regained command in this, so that E. H. Montague, quarter mile champion, started on the final furlong with half a yard the advantage over J. P. George (220 yards champion). The latter ran splendidly and caught his rival near the finish and so enabled the "Rest" to win a sensational contest in 3 mins. 4 secs. The time is the best under the conditions and shows a fine average.

LIKE OLD TIMES.

Inter-club racing was one of the most popular forms of athletics in the middle and late eighties and the writer has vivid recollections of one very famous contest of the kind, in which he took part, at the old Stamford Bridge ground in October of 1885. It was promoted by the London A. C., the distance being 4 miles, and the Liverpool Gymnasium, Liverpool Harriers and Highgate and Spartan Harriers were the most prominent teams. Among the cracks who ran were G. Pitchford, G. A. Pennington, G. A. Bannister and Paddy Shay of the North, while A. R. Whur of the Spartans, C. W. Hart and O. Neil of the Highgates and J. E. Pritchard of the Ibis were the hope of the South. A. B. George, then a seventeen years old novice, figured as a reserve for the Spartans and owing to the illness of one of the regular team, he was called on to run and given strict orders to try and stick to Whur for two miles at least.

This he did and was then 200 yards behind the leaders—Pitchford, Pennington and Shay—at the half journey. "W. G." was watching his young brother run for the first time, and thinking he was going well, urged him "go on and run a bit." This "A. B." did and gradually cutting down his field, finally won outright by twenty yards from Pennington—much to the astonishment of everyone. This set the ball rolling, and many famous inter-team contests have been held since then. Saturday's race was at three miles and J. E. Deakin of the Herne Hill Harriers got home first in 14 mins. 37 4/5 secs. a very good performance indeed. Deakin is falling into the same error as Shrubb repeatedly made, viz., of starting too fast, his opening "quarter" being 60 3/5 secs—only two seconds slower than W. G. George took run to the first quarter of his record "mile" (4 mins. 12 3/4 secs.), while the first mile occupied 4 mins. 38 1/5 secs. He then dropped into ten mile pace, the second stage taking 5 mins. 5 4/5 secs. after which he improved again, the third mile being run in 4 mins 53 4/5secs. If Deakin ran his first mile in about 4 mins 48 secs he would then do close to 4 mins 50 secs for the second and quite likely get near 4 mins 45 secs for the last, giving a return of 14 mins 23 secs for the full journey. The Herne Hill Harrier looks like becoming a champion, but must run with more judgment, and a man who can get the mile in 4·20 can afford to use his rivals as wind shields for the two miles and then make his effort.

TANDEM CYCLE RECORDS.

The combination of J. Matthews and J. Barnard of the Marlborough Cycling Club appears to be a good one. Matthews and Rushdern used to be the crack tandem pair and it will be remembered that they scored at the last Olympic Games. The newer partnership appears to be an improvement, judging by what the watch showed in recent trials at the Crystal Palace. The pair elected to go for the mile (unpaced) from a flying start, and at the "quarter," in 24 1/5 secs, were equal with the previous best. They fell off slightly in the second quarter and were outside at the half, but then came again and passed the three-quarter mile mark in 1 min 19 2/5 secs and the full journey in 1 min 49 2/5 secs, both of which are new bests on records for amateurs. Tandem racing is a very interesting branch of cycling, and sports promoters would do well to pay greater attention to it.

YACHTING.

The refusal of the New York Yacht Club to accept Sir T. Lipton's challenge for the America Cup came as a disappointment, but every sportsman hopes an amended challenge may lead to business. The point of difference is that Sir Thomas failed to give the actual dimensions of the boat he proposed racing. On the other hand, the Americans state their willingness to arrange a series of races for 90 footlers or boat against boat (any size) without time allowance. Both sides are desirous of racing, so that, no doubt, we shall see everything arranged satisfactorily.

BOXING.

This year's Army and Navy Boxing Championship at Aldershot proved a bigger success then ever, and so good was the all round skill, that the management awarded several special prizes for defeated men. Lieut. G. D. A. Shaw (R. F. A.) followed up his successes in 1

Liverpool did quite as well in visiting Bolton and winning by 4 goals to 0. Then in the Scottish League we had Falkirk defeat their visitors from Port Glasgow Athletic by 9 goals to 0, and a Southern League fixture between Reading and Brentford ended in the former's victory by 5 goals to 1. Another feature of the season is the manner prominent teams have gone down, and only Sheffield Wednesday remains unbeaten among First-League teams and heads the table with 9 points for 5 matches. Hull City shows the way in the second division, with 10 points for 6 games, while Leicester Fosse is the only unbeaten team in the Division. That we are in for a very interesting series of struggles for, remiership of the various leagues looks certain, and this is good for the game. For one team to stand out prominently, as did Celtic in Scotland last season, detracts from the interest. This famous Scottish team, by the way, is not doing quite so well just now, and, on entertaining Airdrieonians on Saturday, could only draw one goal each. How popular the Tocser game is, may be judged by the fact of 208,000 spectators attended ten First-League fixtures on Saturday, the Birmingham v. Aston Villa match alone drawing 45,000.

Turning to the Rugby game, most of the Welsh teams have made a start and some of the English teams have also opened the season.

Leicester looks like being strong—judging by a 48 points to 5 win over West Hartlepool—and Devonport Albion's victory (24 pts. to 0) over Penarth was also a fine one. Newport just got home (6 points to 0) on visiting Aberavon, and another good struggle was seen in the Cardiff v. Plymouth game, which the former (at home) won by 11 points to 6.

THE TURF.

With motor traction ever on the increase, far-seeing people are wondering when the Government will think it time to take steps to ensure an adequate supply of horses for military purposes in war time. Lord Carrington has a scheme to meet this, but it is no use expecting too much of the "powers that be." We had a recent example in the Palma Trophy, of how our shots are handicapped by inferior rifles and ammunition, and this short-sighted policy appears to be general. It really is more than strange that our Empire has no Government Studs for the breeding of Army horses, when we are such a horsy nation. We know perfectly well how we were compelled to buy inferior horses, at fancy prices, during the South African War and our straits may be far greater when Germany feels strong enough to "risk a fall."

Messrs. Weatherby's efforts in the Free Handicap for three year olds did not please the owners of the crack,s as Wool Winder, 9st. 7lbs., Orby, 9st. 7lbs., Slieve Gallion, 9st., Galvani, 9st., Baltinglass, 8st. 12lbs., Bezonian, 8st. 3lbs., are all among the non-acceptors. Lord Wolverton's Larig heads the list of those who are content, the impost being 8st. 4lbs., while Altitude and All Black, each with 8st., appear well in.

NEEDED REFORM.

At last there is to be an attempt to reform the rule regarding disqualified horses for bumping. General Brabazon is about to propose that when this is due to no fault of the rider, the horse shall only be disqualified for the place concerned, and not altogether. This only applies to National Hunt Rules, but the alteration proposed certainly ought to commend itself to the Jockey Club.

THE NEWBURY CUP.

The Newbury Cup this afternoon was of particular interest through the possible sight it might throw on the Cesarewitch. It was thought Linkman might be seen at Newbury, but the representative of South Africa was withdrawn. The Page, 7st. 13lbs., proved the winner, and the penalty will probably stop Mr. Sullivan's horse for the Cesarewitch, a race for which he looked dangerous. After this Radium Royal Dream, non-starters to-day, must claim greater notice for the Cesarewitch, and Demure is sure to be well supported, after running up to The Page at Newbury.

IN GENERAL.

Jabez Wolff is willing to meet Heaton of Liverpool in a twelve hours swim in open water.

The foot race between W. Growcolt (scratch) and J. Brown of Salford (9 3/4 yards) over 102 yards at Oldham for £300 was one of the most important pedestrian events held for some time. Growcolt ran well but could get no nearer than 5 ft. of Brown, who broke the tape in 10 1/10 secs. Growcolt thus ran 102 yards in a shade inside 10 3/10 secs., or practically "evens," so he is little, if anything, better than our best amateur.

It is good to note that the agatitation for the inclusion of a Marathon Road Race and a Relay Race at the Olympic Games, which the writer first urged, is growing a pace.

Few sportsmen worked harder for amateur sports than Mr. J. Porteous of Northampton, who death claimed during the week at the early age of 50 years.

How the Belgians are improving at swimming was demonstrated by their victory over Weston-Super-Mare in a team race and a water polo match at Brussels recently. The visitors however got some consolation out of the success of Radmovilic in the international scratch race.

Ellegaard of Denmark retains his speed in a wonderful manner and at Brunswick recently he beat Henri Mayer, Willie Arend, L. Jacquelin and other cracks in a special cycle race.

G. Ragueneau and J. Keyser, the two best amateur foot racers in France, met in a 5,000 metres' match (about 3 miles 220 yards) at Paris on Sunday and had a splendid struggle, being neck and neck with twenty yards to go when they jostled and Keyser stopped.

H. Taylor of Chadderton continues to win swimming championships, his latest success being in the Northern Counties 440 yards at Aston-Under-Lyne, his time being 5 mins 34 3/5 secs.

Little A. E. Wills of Putney recently won another paced race in Paris and the "Putney Midget" may turn out another Jimmy Michael.

Since T. B. Tartacover of Australia finished sixth and last in the 100 yards swimming championship, he has found some more pace, as at Glasgow during the week he won a race in 61 2/5 secs.

We shall soon have Zbysoo in England to swell the list of Continental wrestlers, bent on getting some of the coin of the realm out of the easily gulled British public.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "KOERBER."

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Trieste left Aden on the morning of the 13th instant, and is due here on Saturday the 19th instant at daylight. She brings the following passengers :—

Mr Androvich, Mr Atridge, Major D M Blackeway, Mr J B Bomonbehram, Mr B Burt, Mr H C Barness, Mr and Mrs G C Baker, Mr and Mrs Bamjee-Major and Mrs H Berkeley Hill, Lieut Buckland, Lieut H Barn, Mr and Mrs Bion and child, Mr and Mrs Calnan, Mr and Mrs Crump, Revd A Cooke, Lieut Davidson, MrDwane, Mr R M Dalal, Mr E Fischer, Capt and Mrs Forster, Mr and Mrs J F Flewker, Mr G F Ford, Mr D Fraser, Mr and Mrs Ch. Fritz, Mr J Grossman, Miss Gergen, Mrs Giacchetti and children, Major T C Hogg, Mrs J H Hardy, Mr R E Jack, Mr and Mrs Jost Mr D B Khambatta, Mr and Mrs Kharas, Miss Kharas, Major Kemp, Mr L Kininmoth, Mr A Meyer, Col E H MolesWorth, Mr C S Murry, Lt Murland, Mr O Orgel, Mr and Mrs Oakes, Major J L Orr, Mr and Mrs Panas, Mr and Mrs Russel, Capt E C B Robertson, Mrs E Ritter, Mr and Mrs Shearmann, Mr A B Scott, Mr A S Sleigh, Mr and Mrs A J Scratchley, Mr F W Sawidge, Capt H P Strong, Major Smith, Miss Schreimpf, Mr Taylor, Miss E Thompson, Miss A C Thompson, Mrs Taylor Mr P C Young.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DEO. BALDUINO."

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Deo. Balduino" sailing for Europe to-day (15th inst):—

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 2 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Dock passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock, New Disinfecting Station, at 10 a. m. (Standard Time), with their luggage and kit.

To Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Flood and two children.

To Suez.—Mrs. Massick and two children and Major R. Morton.

To Genoa.—Mr. G. H. Evans, Mr. O. A. Bukhari, Mr. Botellio, Mr. L. Fonseca, Mr. J. Gruinaraes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. W. Muller, Mr. Mazza, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. M. Milter, Mr. P. Milter, Mr. J. Mantalvo, Miss Day, Mr. J. Rodrigues, Mr. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. E. Steiner, Miss Stevenson, Somb B. Banajee, Mr. A. Tosi, Mrs. A. V. Weir, and Mr. Zixeiro.

To New York.—Miss E. Hardie, and Mr. S. S. Singh.

Mr. Chitral reliefs arrived at Drosh on the 17th inst. all well.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersy, the President, occupying the chair.

AN OBJECTIONABLE FENCE.

Rao Bahadur Dhackji Cassinathji moved the following proposition, of which he had given a previous notice :—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that at the junction of the Dadysett Agiari Street and the Girgaum Road a bamboo fence erected about the trench dug up there, is so close to the Tramcar rails that some passengers standing on the foot-board to get into the car were thrown out by the projected bamboos of the fence and seriously hurt thereby and, if so, who is responsible for this gross negligence in this matter."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE FRENCH BRIDGE.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee regarding the proposal of the City Improvement Trust that the French Bridge should be removed after the completion of the bridge north of the Chowpahti level crossing :

The Committee appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on his latter dated the 5th July, regarding the proposal of the City Improvement Trust that the French Bridge should be removed after the completion of the new bridge north of the Chowpahti Level Crossing, and the petition, dated the 7th August, from Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas and others, protesting against the removal of the bridge, stated in their report that they have inspected the sites of the two bridges and the surroundings, and have, after a careful consideration of all the questions involved in the proposed demolition of the French Bridge, come to the conclution that it would be a grave mistake to remove the bridge. They are strongly of opinion that it should be retained, as, besides facilitating ordinary local traffic, it would be of very great use on various special occasions for dividing and diverting the general traffic. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner may be asked to inform the Trust accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, in a separate minutte, said : "It appeared to me that the French Bridge would be unnecessary when the new bridge is complete, as the latter would adequately serve all requirements of traffic, while the removal of the former would make available the sides of the existing approaches, for Municipal purposes. The covenience of the French Bridge for ceremonial or religious processions etc., as a route separate from the main line of traffic, was, however, strongly urged by the other members of the Committee, and as there is no special reason why both bridges should not remain, I am quite prepared to accept the view that it should not be removed."

Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit said : "I was not able to attend both the meetings of the Committee, owing to my absence from town. I have, however, visited the site and gone through all the papers relating to the matters referred to the Committee, with the result that I am convinced that the French Bridge should remain. I accordingly sign the report."

Mr. H. G. Gell was of opinion that the retention of the French Bridge was advisable, more especially from a Police point of view.

Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy was strongly of opinion that the French Bridge should be retained.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the report was recorded.

THE RECENT FIRE AT THE SITARAM BUILDINGS.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed in conjunction with the Commissioner, for a thorough investigation as to (*a*) the cause of the delay in supplying water at the recent fire at Sitaram Buildings, (*b*) the want of pressure in the mains after the supply commenced, and (*c*) the officers responsible for this state of affairs. Since the appointment of the Committee a report from the Commissioner dated the 27th June 1907, and a letter from Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze to the Commissioner, dated the 3rd July 1907, and a report dated the 5th July 1907, from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, were also placed before the Committee.

It is stated in the report that the Committee have very carefully considered all the papers referred to them. They intended at one time to examine before themselves the various officials and servants of the Water Department who were concerned in this particular incident of fire but they unfortunately found that the examination of these people had already taken place in a manner which left little hope of really elucidating the various points involved in the inquiry, in a way which could be deemed satisfactory. The Deputy Water Engineer has himself described what was done in this respect. He says :—"On Tuesday the 31th instant, when I realised the true state of affairs, without any warning whatever the Inspector and the Wardmen were sent for by me and examined. The exact questions and answers, as given in the statements, were put to these men in the presence of my Assistant Engineer, Mr. Bhada, whom I requested to assist me. The questions and answers were taken down by the correspondence clerk. Neither the Chief Inspector nor the Wardmen had the slightest idea what questions I intended to put, and, as a matter of fact, the Chief Inspector was not present the whole time. I distinctly remember sending for him several times to suggest further questions for these men to answer. Both Mr. Bhada and myself were of opinion that the chaviwallas were lying when they denied all knowledge of who closed the sluice valve, and after the room had gone I sent for the Chief Inspector and informed him of the opinion I had formed and insisted that, as these men were employed under him, he must find out who closed the sluice. I understand that on the following morning the Chief Inspector went to the ward chowky and in the presence of the Inspector and the whole ward staff questioned these men, urging them to tell the truth and pointing out that nothing was to be gained by lying. Chaviwalla Balla's answers were, I am informed, evasive, and it is a fact that the Chief Inspector hit this man with his umbrella. There is a considerable difference between a little harmless bullying and the manufacture of evidence after the event." After these men were subjected to the process described above, it would not have been possible to treat statements made before the Committee on any further examination as in any way reliable. The Committee have therefore contented themselves with calling and examining the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and the Chief Inspector, on one or two material points which presented themselves to their minds, on such consideration as they could bring to bear on the materials before them. The Committee very carefully discussed and considered those materials. For obvious reasons they are unable to go, in this report, into any lengthy discussion of the evidence before them. They are therefore constrained to say that they unanimously came to the conclusion that the explanations furnished by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and the Chief Inspector, were most unsatisfactory. It seemed to the Committee that neither of these officers realized the responsibility which lay upon them of taking measures to ensure that the men employed under them carried out the task entrusted to them without negligence or mistake. The theory set up by these officials as to how the sluice valve opposite the Queen's Statue was closed is a mere piece of guess-work not founded on established facts, and even the basis upon which they founded this theory is far from being settled with any certainty as will be seen from the following questions and answers recorded in one of the statements furnished by themselves, viz., the statement of Narayen Chaviwala :—

Q.—How do you account for the sluice being closed when it should have been open ?

A.—What can I say ; this sluice is supposed to be always open.

Q.—Was this 18" sluice closed last Friday for any reason ?

A.—Yes, it was closed at about 10·30 that morning.

Q.—And when opened ?

A.—At about 3·30 p. m.

Q.—Did you open it yourself ?

A.—I opened two sluices and Balla opened the third one.

Q.—Which sluice did Balla open ?

A.—The 18" sluice, opposite the Queen's Statue.

Q.—Did you see him opening it?

A.—I did not see him do so.

Q.—Do you remember the Chief Inspector giving an order to close the sluice near the General Post Office for one hour on Friday last between 11-30 p. m. (B. T.) and 12-30 a. m. (B. T.) to improve the supply at Apollo Bunder ?

A.—Yes, there was such an order for two or three days.

Q.—Is Friday last included in these two or three days?

A.—No.

Q.—Then what days are included?

A.—These two days were the days after the burst on the 48" main at Kasheli.

Q.—Do you know that pressure at the Apollo Bunder had fallen on Friday last and also on one or two days previous owing to a joint leak on the Queen's Road main?

A.—Yes, the pressure had gone down about 8 or 10 lbs. at the pressure gauge at the Floral Fountain.

Q.—What was being done to overcome this difficulty ?

A.—For one hour to close the 18" sluice in order to improve the pressure in the remaining portion of the district.

Q.—Did you intend doing that on last Friday ?

A.—I had no such order on Friday.

Q.—Did you intend to do this of your own accord ?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How do you account for the sluice valve being closed ?

A.—I cannot understand the cause of it."

It would be thus seen that Narayan denies that on Friday, the day of the fire, there was any order to close the sluice valve for one hour in order to improve the pressure for the remaining district, but it is upon this order that the theory about Balla's failure of duty is attempted to be founded. The Committee further found that the Chief Inspector had not worked other resources which were open to him for the supply of water. It was upon this point that he was examined before the Committee, but his answers failed to satisfy the Committee that he could not have worked a nearer sluice, viz., the one at Bazar Gate Street near the Bhattia Bagh, so as to give some supply of water, however obstructed. It was alleged before them that this was a sluice which was kept permanently closed, and both the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and the Chief Inspector stated that it would have taken some time to open the sluice valve in consequence of it having got jammed. The Committee however think that neither of these officials realized that a even sluice valve which is kept permanently closed should be kept in such order as would admit of it being smoothly and easily opened on occasions of emergency. Taking into account all the considerations which lay before them the Committee are fully of opinion that the Commissioner has been well advised in endeavouring to improve the organization of the Water Department. They have further suggested to him that the time is now come when one of the conditions of the agreement with the present Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, should be put in force, viz., that it would be open to the Corporation, whenever occasion arose, to appoint a qualified Water Engineer at the head of the Department. The Committee are strongly of opinion that when important questions relating to the better distribution and supply of water have to be seriously considered, a qualified Water Engineer should be appointed. Mr. Sherring will be of course still useful in carrying out the special work for which he was brought out. The Committee also beg to state that the Commissioner would be well advised in correcting the laxity which seems to prevail in making appointments in the Municipality in so far as men from one Department are transferred to another without adequate guarantees for their competency for the discharge of duties appertaining to that particular Department. It seems to the Committee that the whole system of making inter-departmental transfers in the Municipality should be carefully revised.

Dr. Sukhia added :—In making any new appointments due claims of Indian Graduates in Engineering Science should be equally considered with those of European Graduates, and in all cases duly qualified Engineers should only be appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn considered Dr. Sukhia's minute quite out of place in connection with this report, and Mr. Leslie shared Mr. Dunn's opinion.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in a separate minute said :—I cannot possibly sign this report. It is most unsatisfactory. It does not say a word as to two of the purposes for which the Committee was appointed, viz., (1) the cause of delay and (2) the want of pressure in the mains after the supply commenced. Without this it is impossible for the Corportion to realize what is "this state of affairs" and who are responsible for the same. The report mainly deals with the Chief Inspector and Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works. But even this, in my opinion, is very unsatisfactory. It does not state their contentions and conclusions and gives quotations from a chaviwaal's deposition which makes confusion worse confounded. I am of opinion that the report does not place the case of these officers with fulness or fairness. There are several other points to which I must take exception. I therefore think this report should be cancelled and a fresh one drafted. If this is not done, I cannot sign it.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta proposed that th report be recorded and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance. In moving the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah observed that it was a very important and valuable report. In view of the desire of the Committee that the Water Department should be organised on a proper basis, the Commissioner had suggested that a qualified officer of a very high capacity should be placed at the head of the Department. This was a very important point to be considered at the time of considering the questions with regard to the stoppage of the waste of water and the duplication of the Tansa mains for the improvement of the water supply to the city.

The proposition was agreed to.

STREET LIGHTING IN THE CITY.

The Committee appointed by a Corporation Resolution of the 25th September to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on certain matters relating to road repairs, lighting, &c., in the City, submitted in continuation of their report dated the 22nd May 1906, a further report in connection with the question of improving street lighting.

In the report it is stated that when the Committee made their first report they were convinced that complaints regarding inadequate lighting were well founded and that much improvement could be effected by bringing lamps in the different localities within the standard distance of 160 feet in the case of incandescent gas lamps and of 100 feet in the case of oil lamps, and by adopting special measures for the superior lighting of important thoroughfares, especially those intersected by four or more roads, and they had accordingly asked for a report from the Commissioner with a view to giving effect to their proposals.

After careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that the system of not lighting certain street lamps altogether on moonlight nights and of lighting some of them only during certain hours of the night is one not befitting a city like Bombay, and that the public should no longer be exposed to the great inconvenience and danger caused by such an arrangement. The Executive Engineer estimates the total cost of converting part month lamps into whole month lamps at Rs. 35,328·25 and that of keeping part month lamps lit only till midnight on moonlight nights at Rs. 21,381·25. The Committee consider that it would be desirable to have all lamps lit during the whole night throughout the year and they beg to recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to arrange for this without delay. The Committee may point out that the Corporation annually spend nearly three lakhs on public lighting, the budget estimates for the current year being Rs. 2,71,263 and that it would be false economy to allow a long standing grievance of this kind to continue in order to avoid augmenting this expenditure by Rs. 45,000. As regards the question of general lighting in the City, the Committee have not yet before them comprehensive proposals in respect of all the thoroughfares of the City. The Committee hope to deal with the whole question in due course but in the meanwhile they commend for the Corporation's acceptance the proposals made by the Executive Engineer in his report No. G.—13738, dated the 26th February 1907, for putting up as a tentative measure installations of gas lamps of 270 candle power at certain streets and intersections of streets.

The intersections of important streets suggested by the Executive Engineer and approved by the Committee are as follows :—(1) Girgaum Back Road. (2) Thakurdwar and Bhuleshwar Street. (3) Charni Road and Girgaum Road. (4) Cathedral Street near Bhuleshwar. (5) Grant Road and Falkland Road. (6) Musjid Bunder near Abdul Rehman Street.

The total cost of these installations estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 14,217 for installation and at Rs. 7,800 per annum for lighting will have to be slightly increased if the Corporation approve of the substitution of the portion of Charni Road suggested by the Committee for that of Church Gate Street, the former being of a somewhat greater length. The Committee may add that they have received a further report from the Commissioner, No. 1693, dated the 9th April 1907, reporting the action taken to bring lamps within the standard distance, a copy of which is appended to this report. It will be seen that a little progress is being made every year in this direction, and the Committee trust this progress will be accelerated in future with larger grants placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. The Committee have also asked for a report from the Commissioner as to the cost of substituting gas lamps for kerosene oil lamps wherever lamps of the latter kind are now in use, as to which they will submit a further report.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla in a separate minute said :—I am inclined to think that it would be better if all the part month lamps were converted into whole month lamps to be lighted until midnight. This can be done at a cost of about Rs. 22,000. If we find on experience that extinguishing these lamps at midnight causes any inconvenience to the public, we can at once convert them into whole-time lamps and undertake the further liability of Rs. 24,000. I think the first system should be given a trial.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, seconded by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the report was recorded and it was resolved to forward a copy thereof to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

COST OF OVER-BRIDGES.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the question of liability for the cost of the proposed over-bridges at certain places across the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. railways. The Committee in their report state that after careful consideration of the whole question they recommend the Corporation to agree to the division of cost suggested in the letter to the Commissioner from the Secretary to Government Public Works Department No. 2816 of 14th August 1907. The division of cost as therein suggested is as follows :—the Railway Companies concerned should pay the entire constructional cost of the bridges and their respective approaches and that the Corporation should provide the and required *plus* the cost of diverting mains, sewers &c. The Corporation will remember that up to the present time the G.I.P. Railway has steadily refused to pay more than the constructional cost of that portion of each bridge which falls within railway limits, a proposal which was decidedly unfair to Municipal interests, and would, if sanctioned, have rendered the City liable to the major portion of the total cost of both land and bridges together ; and the Corporation will further remember that with a view to arrive at a settlement of this very urgent question the Commissioner was authorized to represent to the Companies the desirability of the Railway bearing half the cost of the entire work. This suggestion was, however not accepted by the Company and it has finally fallen to the lot of the Governor in Council to suggest a "modus operandi" which distributes the total cost between the Companies and the ratepayers on a somewhat more equitable basis than that proposed by the Companies.

The Committee estimate that the approximate cost of the abovementioned bridges and their approaches, to be borne by the Companies concerned, will be 17½ lakhs ; while on the other hand it is estimated that the cost of the land coupled with the cost of diverting drains, sewers, and of other incidental expenses, will be about the same. Bearing this in mind and remembering also how essential it is to the welfare and expansion of the City that these bridges should be constructed without delay, the Committee have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to sanction the arrangement for dividing the total cost, put forward by Government, and to undertake the charges specified in the first paragraph of this report. The Committee consider that while much could be urged for providing the City with bridges rendered necessary by the passage of railways through its streets for purposes of profit, the compromise thus put forward will remove a scandalous state of things which must be put an end to even at some sacrifice.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir. Pherozeshah Mehta it was resolved to approve and adopt the report and a copy thereof be sent to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

The Corporation then adjourned to the 11th November next.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

"Gazette of India" October 12.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr M H Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 1st November.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R W Carlyle, C I E, Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue Agriculture.

Consequent on the grant of combined leave for nine and-a-half months to Mr A Brown, 2nd Asst Supdt, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the 24th March without prejudice to the exising arrangements :—Khan Mahomed Ashiq, Ali Khan Bahadur, 3rd officiating 2nd Asst Supdt to officiate as 1st Asst Supdt, Mr R F Lowis, 4th officiating 3rd Asst Supdt, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supdt, Mr C W B Anderson, 6th officiating 4th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supdt, Mr H M S Clarke, 7th officiating 5th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supdt up to the 18th May, Mr H H Tayler, offiiating 6th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 5th Asst Supdt up to the 13th May Mr C O'D Hervey, officiating 7th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 6th Asst Supdt up to the 18th May.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr W H Brookes, 5th Asst Supdt, on the 5th Sept the following promotion and reversions will take place in the Port Blair Commission from that date :—Mr W H Brookes, 5th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supdt Mr C W B Anderson, 6th officiating 3rd Asst Supdt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supdt, Mr H H Tayler, 7th officiating 4th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 5th Asst Supdt, Mr C O'D Hervey, officiating 5th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 6th Asst Supdt, Mr A L F Evans, officiating 6th Asst Supdt, to officiate as 7th Asst Supdt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, October 1907.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, and are posted as follows :—

MADRAS.

Mr. William John Davis and Mr. Alfred Vipan.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Henry Corry Crossle, Mr. Arnold Albert Musto and Charles Hastings Hugh Philpot-Brookes.

UNITED PROVINCES

Irrigation.

Mr. Donald Bomford Emerson, Mr. Richard Ferguson Hall and Mr. Doglas Gordon Harris.

Buildings and Roads.

Mr. George MacCausland Hory, Mr. Valentine Gardner Hyde-Smith and Mr. Joseph Standish Searchfield Lee.

BURMA.

Mr. Henry Hughes, Mr. John Napier List and Mr. Albert Ernest Sculthorpe Minett.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. George Stuart Sneyd.

Mr. C. G. Wright, temporary Engineer under covenant, Military Works Services, is transferred in the same capacity to the Public Works Department and is posted to the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab.

Mr. T. J. Fern, Registrar, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 22nd October.

Mr. W. J. Drake, a Superintendent in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar during the absence on leave of Mr. Fern, and until further orders.

Mr. S. R. Ewing and Lallu Gobind Ram, Accountants 1st grade, attaced to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. W. Mulholland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 8th July.

Captain de V. Condon, Indian Medical Service (Bombay,) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Mewar.

Major P. T. A. Spence, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st October, combined with furlough for ten months.

Major T. W. Haig, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th October, and until further orders.

Captain H. M. W. Souter, 14th Lancers, Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport is appointed to be Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 15th October, vice Captain E. A. Fagan, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Captain A. D. Stong, 10th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge "vice" Captain H. M. W. Souter.

Major J. L. Kaye, a Political Agent of the 3rd class is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent in Malwa, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st October, and until further orders.

Captain C. M. Goodbody, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk, in additions to his own duties, with effect from the 10th, September 1907, and during the absence of Major R. B. Berkley on privilege leave.

Mr. C. Pratt. Superintending Engineer, 3rd class temporary rank, and officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief of that line in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Haughton on privilege leave.

Mr. Alfred Crosbie, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Locomotive superintendent in class III, grade 4 of the superior Revenue Establishment of state Railways, is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. H. R. Walton, Officiating Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is greated privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 31st October.

Mr. E. F. Jacob, C. I. E., Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 16th October.

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, (on leave) is appointed Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and graded in the special class. 3rd grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. W. A. Johns, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway and graded in special class, 3rd grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 16th October 1907, and until further orders.

Mr, C. S. Rennick, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with officiating rank in Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the 27th September : To be Aide-de-Camp.—to H. E. The Viceroy Lieutenant J. E. Gibbs, Coldstream Guards, vice Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley Scots Guards, vacated.

Major H. de V. Harvest, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, combined, with one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate with effect from the 27th July.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

From Khandwa, to Badacookajia Dhawalaf ; from Harni, to Ganpati care of Talvalkar Harkindas Bungalow Boribander ; from Surat, to Maharathi Victoria Dock ; from Kapsothi, to Suvtandhan Dambander under Dajes house ; from Delhi, to Damapan ; from Hathras, to Kikhusro Engineer care of Hajiakhasabar Sadler road ; from Tankeswar, to Soli Ghoshal New Dockmorter mill ; from Panikhet, to Framjee Bahmanjie Vesnigara Body sethis ; from Baran, to Mrs. Shahindhinnath Tharansion ; from Mahomdpiche, to Nemoo Bombay ; from Karachi, to Bhagvan Vithal.

SPORTING NEWS

THE MUD SPORTS.

We give below the winners of this year's aggregate Cups, with their respective marks :—

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. F. R. Hill	26
Capt. R. C. Pratt	23

LADIES.

Mrs. McCausland	8½
Mrs. Rumboll	7

Mrs. Rumboll, it may be mentioned, did not compete in the last three meetings owing to a visit to Simla, otherwise she would have proved a dangerous rival to Mrs. McCausland, who wins for the second year in succession.

CRICKET.

GRINDLAY GROOM vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

This match was played. Oval on Saturday Resulting in a win for the latter by 18 runs :—

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

Mr D Mistry, b Jayakar	0
Mr Elchidhva, c Palwankar, b Wadia	18
Mr Limgi, b Jayakar	3
Mr B Patel, b Jayakar	2
Mr B Mistry, b Mahmood	4
Mr Udwadia, c Philbric, b Wadia	15
Mr N Chinoy, c Jayakar, b Wadia	9
Mr Williams, not out	4
Mr P Chinoy, b Wadia	1
Mr Mottiwalla, b Wadia	1
Mr Framji, b Jayakar	1
Extra	2
Total	60

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Mr Palwankar, c Chinoy, b D Mistry	6
Mr Pais, c D Mistry, b Chinoy	33
Mr Wadia, l-b-w b D Mistry	0
Mr Ahmed, b D Mistry	8
Capt Vines, b B Mistry	12
Mr Mahmood b B Mistry	7
Lt Philbrick b Chinoy	0
Mr Mahale, b B Mistry	0
Sub-Lt Turbett, c Mottiwalla, b Chinoy	5
Mr Jayaker, b B Mistry	5
Mr Janardhan not out	1
Extra	1
Total	78

POONA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

The following are the horses left in for the Eleventh Extra Poona Meeting on Wednesday :—

DUSSERA PLATE, six furlongs :—Posco, 10st. 3lbs. Epitome, 8st. 9lbs., Admiral Crichton, 8st. 6lbs., Preparation, 8st. 5lbs., Come Back; 8st. 5lbs., St. Patrick, 8st. 4lbs., Prince Lyon, 8st. 0lbs., Forfeit, 7st. 0lbs., Harpist, 6st. 8lbs., Chevalier, 6st. 4lbs.

KHANDALLA HANDICAP, one and a quarter miles : —Precious, 10st. 7lbs., Alma, 9st. 6lbs., Tachreet, 8st. 8lbs., Eed, 8st. 4lbs., Spearmint, 8st. 0lbs, King Cobweb, 7st. 7lbs., Moonib Pasha, 7st. 6lbs., Antica, 7st. 4lbs., Skylark, 7st. 3lbs., Swalior 7st. 3lbs., Mooreed 7st, 0lb., Kour Sahib 6st. 8lbs.

NEWCOMERS HANDICAP, seven furlongs :—Melbourne 9st. 3lbs., Bukhtyari 8st. 12lbs., Rashad 8st. 8lbs., Dhafer 8st. 5lbs., Dhamas 8st. 3lbs., Idbas 8st 1lbs, Amood 7st. 12lbs., Elector 7st. 11lbs., Reality 7st 4lbs., Eedan 7st. 3lbs., Moscow 7st. 2lbs., Petroleum 7st. 1lbs.

CLUB PLATE, six furlongs :—Deenar 11st. 7lbs., Little Exile 10st. 9lbs., Mirdas 10st. 1lbs., Whirlwind 10st. 6lbs., Let Go 9st. 10lbs.

AUCTION PLATE, about five furlongs :—Muddaries, Lisbon, Parthiv, Rahim, Nasrat, Zir, Lais, Chumchuman, Little Toy.

The following is the draw for the Small Arab Consolation Plate, 5 furlongs :—

First Division :—Vedas 9st. 12lbs., Mudlool 8st. 13lbs., Sabah 8st. 6lbs. Gancho 8st. 2lbs. Burhan 8st. 0lb., Sabig 7st. 10lbs., Glass 7st. 9lbs., Squire 7st. 6lbs., Eedan 7st. 5lbs. Jalmood. 7st. 3lbs., Koomash 7st. 1lb., Arift 6st. 13lbs., Muddaries 6st. 11lbs., Wadi 6st. 9lbs., Kabil 6st. 8lbs.

Second Division :—Salaanic 9st 3lbs. Sherali 8st. 12lbs. Caravan 8st. 10lbs., Dumra 8st.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

By

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPER XII—Continued.

They left Beverly Lodge in time to catch a morning train that day, Colonel Lovatt, Lady Althea, and Ruth. The girl was deathly pale, but she had made no complaint, entered no protest, nor had she spoken a word of the vision that had oppressed her during the night. She was more than ever convinced now that it was a vision, though why it should have taken the shape of a wretched gutter-boy, offspring of the slums, was more than she could explain. She could only imagine that the face of Joey had left a peculiar impression upon her brain, and that this had materialised owing to her disturbed mental condition in some mysterious way that she could not explain.

She did not see Sir Roger alone. She had avoided him, though she felt that his eyes were turned reproachfully upon her. They seemed to say: "You did not come to the tryst; you did not keep your promise. Why not, Ruth, why not?" She wondered if he knew that she had waited for him in the rose-walk, the spot that he himself had appointed, she asked herself if it was possible that he had guessed what she had seen. It was strange that his eyes should seek hers so candidly and with the smallest sense of shame; it was she who turned hers away, her cheeks suffused with colour—colour that died away almost at once, bringing into stronger relief her unwonted pallor.

"He has no idea that I know," Ruth murmured to herself. "He thinks that I am going away in obedience to my parents and because I would not marry a man who has lost all his money. As if I cared for the money! But it is best that he should think so and that he should believe me mean and wordly. But oh! it hurts—it hurts!"

When the carriage that was to take them to the station drew up at the door of Beverly Lodge, Ruth hurried into the drawing room to bid the duchess farewell. The latter kissed her upon the brow and then as Ruth turned to go she rested her two lean hands upon the girls shoulders.

"Are you sure that you are wise dear child?" she murmured. Roger is a good fellow and money is not everything. Besides you spoke of love yesterday and almost put me to shame. But there I suppose it's not your doing and I shall hint to Roger that your father—"

"No no," interrupted Ruth "please—please dear Duchess do not say a word to Roger. Or if you do, say that it is my own will—mine." She struggled to free herself from the detaining hand; there was a lump in her throat and tears came to her eyes. Yet she knew that there was still the ordeal of bidding farewell to Roger to be faced and that it would be fatal to give way.

"Think it over—think it over," whispered the duchess. "You've been crying all through the night, Ruth, I can see that for myself. There's only one hand that can dry your tears—" she broke off suddenly, for Lady Althea languid and peevish as usual, was waiting in the doorway to take leave of her hostess. Ruth made her escape and sped into the hall, where she found her father bidding a bluff farewell to Sir Roger Enderby.

"So very sorry that we have to depart in such an unceremonious manner." His loud voice granted on Ruth's ears. "But the business that calls me to London is most imperative—I might almost say urgent. I am sure you understand that, Sir Roger." He spoke the conventional lie with ease and assurance; no doubt Sir Roger himself knew that it was a lie, but what did it matter? "We've enjoyed ourselves very much, all the same," he went on, "and I only wish you'd had better luck. We all thought that 'Saucy Sue' would have pulled off the Oaks. Ah, here's Ruth." He turned as the girl approached and waved his hand in the direction of the carriage.

"Ruth my dear, we've not got much time to spare. The luggage is on the carriage, so I'll get in."

He suited the action to the words, and for one brief minute Roger Enderby and Ruth Lovatt faced each other.

She extended her hand and he took it. It lay cold and impassive in his. "Good-by," he whispered, "and I'm afraid it may be for ever Ruth." His voice was hoarse, but he was doing his utmost to keep himself under control. "I shall have to cut out a new way for myself, to go abroad. The world is wide, and, thank God, health and strength are left to me. I only want to say this, Ruth"—he lowered his voice—"I feel that I was wrong ever to have hinted to you of my inmost feelings; ever to have taken you into the secret of my hopes. It was unfair to you, for of course I could not except you to give a second thought to a beggar. But I was so full of confidence—" he broke off, realising the approach of Lady Althea and that Colonel Lovatt was beckoning from within the brougham.

"Say at least that you forgive me," he whispered hurriedly.

"I forgive you," she murmured, and her hand, as he released it, fell to her side. "Oh, I forgive you—everything."

He wondered what she meant by the last word, but there was no time to question her, for his attention was called to Lady Althea and while he was engaged with her, Ruth had joined her father in the brougham.

The girl leaned well back against the soft cushions, hiding herself as best she could from the gaze of the man who stood in the doorway of the house watching the departure of the carriage. Perhaps he hungered for another glance at her, but if so his desire was doomed to disappointment. She made no movement and she was glad that Colonel Lovatt obscured the window by leaning out of it and waving his hand to his host—this, much to the disgust of Lady Althea, who considered such a demonstration vulgar in the extreme.

As they passed the lodge gates Colonel Lovatt, panting a little, sank back into his place. His lips parted in smile and he fixed his eyes upon his daughter, not noticing how pale she was nor realising the brave struggle she was making to keep back the tears from her eyes.

"What an escape for you, Ruth," he said, "It's a very good thing that you were never really engaged to the fellow. They say he's dropped every penny and if he doesn't pass through the courts it will be better luck than he deserves. Anyway he's done for socially. But there"—he gave vent to a meaning laugh—"I've no doubt that he'll find consolation with Mrs. Neal."

Ruth could have cried out in her pain, but she bit her lip and was silent.

CHAPTER XIII.

"You are sure—sure that it is not wrong of me to deceive my father as I am doing?" Ruth put the question very anxiously. It was a question that she had propounded to Lady Sabina Ford many a time before, and to which Lady Sabina found no difficulty in giving an answer, for if anyone were responsible for Ruth's deceit it was most certainly Lady Sabina herself.

"I sometimes feel that it is very wicked of me," Ruth continued doubtfully, "and that I ought to have courage, just the same sort of courage that led Mary to give up a home every bit as comfortable as mine for the sake of what she believes to be her duty. Oughtn't I to have spoken openly to my father and have told him why I am here? If he refused to let me come, should I not have said that the desire of my life is here, and that I wish to give up everything else in favour of charity?" Ruth looked up anxiously into the face of the tall lean woman who was her companion, but she knew well enough the answer that she would receive.

They were sitting together, these two, in the sparsely furnished boudoir—a room that was hardly worthy of such a name—of Lady Sabina Ford's country house. Like the term "boudoir" applied to the sitting-room the expression "country-house" was almost equally a misnomer for the residence in which Lady Sabina was wont to spend the best part of the year. It was situated in Essex on the borders of Epping Forest and separated by very little from the outlying slums of the great city. Certainly it was a large house, a reminiscence of the days when this had been country indeed and it stood in its own grounds, but only a small portion of it had been furnished and rendered habitable. Lady Sabina dwelt here alone, one old woman servant being her sole companion, and visitors of her own degree with the possible exceptions of Mary Paradyne and of Ruth Lovatt hardly ever passed the gates.

Ruth was not, in fact, staying with her stepmother's sister as a guest even now; she had come to the East End of London to spend the promised week with Mary Paradyne, and she was actually located at No. 17, Featherstone Row, the lodging house in which Mary had elected to live, situated, in a mean street, similar to dozens of others, and opening into the Mile End Road.

But Lady Sabina's so called country house had served as an excellent excuse for the visit. It would naturally have been utterly impossible for Ruth to represent to her father that she proposed to spend a week in such a neighbourhood and in such company. Ruth Lovatt in the Mile End Road, and with a Salvation Army girl as her hostess—the idea would have seemed too utterly preposterous to the owner of the Mile End Paper Mills. So it was here that Lady Sabina had come to the rescue, and Ruth had left her home ostensibly to pay a visit to her aunt at the house on the borders of Epping Forest. Neither Lady Althea nor Colonel Lovatt had the smallest idea how Lady Sabina spent her time; it was only occasionally that Lady Althea and her sister met, and there was indeed little love lost between them, Colonel Lovatt regarded his sister-in-law as somewhat of a crank, but saw no reason to object to the intimacy existing between her and his daughter.

Everything, therfore, had been managed with perfect ease, and nothing remained to trouble Ruth save the occasional pricking of her conscience, and then this was usually stilled without difficulty by the representations of Lady Sabina, who was never tired of expounding her views upon charity, and repeating even as she did on the present occasion that it was the teaching of the Bible to do good in secret.

Mary had been delighted to see her friend. Under ordinary conditions she occupied two rooms on the ground floor at No. 17, Feather-stone Row, rooms that were comfortably, if not luxuriously, furnished and which presented a marked contrast to those in the occupation of other lodgers. This, in spite of the fact that No. 17, Featherstone Row was a superior house to any of its neighbours, and that its owner, Mrs. Grubbe, usually domiciled in the basement was a superior woman, who had once been in the employment of Mary Paradyne's own people. There was a smaller room on the ground floor adjoining Mary's bedroom, and this she had allotted to Ruth, moving several little articles of luxury into it from her own apartments. It was her great desire that Ruth should feel herself at home, and not be unfavourably impressed from the first by any sense of sordidness or squalor. There was enough of that without, and Ruth, luckily, was not unaccustomed to it. But let everything be bright and homely within the house so that the girl should not pine for the accustomed luxuries of Bryanston Square.

They had had very much to tell each other, and Ruth, on the first evening of her arrival—it was but three days after her departure from Beverly Lodge—had faltered out the confession of her mistaken love. She had not blamed Roger, nor had there been any need to defend him, for Mary Paradyne, in spite of the mistrust of the man which she had felt from the first was far too wise to abuse him. She was, indeed, sincerely sorry for her friend's disappointment, though in her innermost heart she rejoiced that her proselyte was not so utterly lost to her. She had great hopes now of inducing Ruth definitely to throw in her lot with her, and Ruth, burdened still with new-come sorrow was more than half inclined to yield herself to the stronger will of her friend.

It all came very naturally to her, as though indeed this were the destiny to which she had been born. She took the greatest interest in all that interested Mary—the schools, the social clubs, even the meetings. She had spent a couple of days in making the acquaintance of them all, now, on the third day of her visit she had betaken herself to Gowrie House to see her aunt and to receive letters from home.

She had lunched with Lady Sabina—a peculiarly meagre lunch partaken of almost in silence. Ruth was always a little afraid of Lady Ford, whose manners were so very different to those of the women to which she was accustomed. Yet she had never for one moment doubted Lady Sabina's sincerity and had always been ready to accept her as her mentor.

"I must be making my way back, I suppose," Ruth remarked as a neighbouring clock struck four. "Mary is expecting me to meet her at the club, and I believe there is some sort of entertainment to be given there this evening."

She rose to go and Lady Sabina was about to rise too, when suddenly she made a gesture of impatience—her movements were always rather brisk and unexpected—and exclaimed: "I had nearly forgotten to give you the letter that came for you this morning Ruth in another minute I should have let you go without it. And I have an idea that it may be of interest to you." Her stern features relaxed into a slight smile and Ruth watched her as she stepped across the room to her writing desk, her heart fluttering, for she had quickly divined by whom the letter was written.

"Yes, you are quite right," Lady Sabina observed, as if responding to the girl's unspoken thoughts, "the letter bears the Epsom postmark, but a part from that I recognized Sir Roger Enderby's handwriting. Perhaps you would like to sit down and read it before you go. There's no real hurry, you know, for there are plenty of trains and Mary will find enough to occupy her at the club till you come. I'll leave you to yourself, so you need not worry about me." She was trying to soften her naturally harsh voice. "Besides," she added "I have an idea from something my sister mentioned to me in her last letter that strange events have taken place at Beverly Lodge since you left. But really I'm not quite sure what they may be, for Althea is very vague on the subject. However, sit here, Ruth dear, and read the letter for yourself."

She pressed the envelope into the girl's hand and the next moment was gone.

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct 12.

310 E E Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 16th inst. at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. and proceed to Middle Ground to man defence Lights.

311 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

There will be a Lecture on Fuzes and Projectiles at the B V A Club on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 p. m. Dress—Plain clothes.

312 STRENGTH.

The following members having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Co. No 4 Sub-division, No 1118 Gr V Curtis.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

277. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 19th instant, Tuesday the 15th—"M" Coy Parade at 3-15 p m on Company parade ground.

II—"I" Coy, Parade at 4-15 p. m. on company parade ground

III—"L" Coy Parade at 4-45 p m. on company parade ground.

IV—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

Wednesday the 16th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible. Fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m Band and Cadets to attend.

Thursday the 17th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a m. All who joined the class are requested to attend for inspection.

Friday the 18th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible for lining the Streets on the arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.

II—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

Saturday the 19th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a m on company parade ground.

II—The Rifle Range at Ghat Koper is at the disposal of C C "F" Coy for Class firing.

Train leaves Vic. Terminus at 6 a. m.

278. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 6 p m daily except Sundays.

279. Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as under:—"A" Coy No 6155 Vol R W Reid. "A" Coy No 6156 Vol H W Wilson and "F" Coy No 6157 Vol A Gindli.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicin dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

A CALCUTTA IDYLL.

The "Mercantile War" Cry is nothing if not up-to date, says that bright little Calcutta Journal, and we have the pleasure to announce that we have secured at enormous expense the eminent services of a well-known exponent of the New Journalism. Briefly speaking, the New Journalism is the "Daily Mail," and Bart Kennedy is its Prophet. It aims at bringing into the colourless lives of the masses a glimpse of paradise through the medium of soul yearnings, and the reader is earnestly requested to attune his soul to the necessary pitch of yearning before studying the article. Night, and a heaven-sent breeze. Above, the planet-powdered purple of a tropic sky. And all around the throbbing pulses of the sons of men. Men the toilers. And over all the pall of Night. How often have I looked upon it and grown afraid. Why do I write such rot. Who knows Alone with the Night and the stars. And the dim distance crushes my soul with its potent power. In the west the blood-red haze of the setting sun. The setting sun. The gloss of another day. And the toilers live again the shadowy life of a dream. What am I driving at. Ah who knows. Yet he who has looked with yearning in his heart on the sun setting in the East could tell. And his, yes even his tears are frozen at their source and all again is nothingness. Who can read aright the riddle of his soul. What has this to do with me. What has it to do with anything or anybody. And from the outer void comes a whispered answer, Nothing. Alone with the Night and the Stars. And through it all flows the Hooghly. Bearing on its pulsing bosom the burden of a nation's woe. Darkly and silently it flows. And the cold embrace of the sea enfolds it as a shroud. The Grey Sea. The restless, changing and yet changeless sea. What tales it could tell. Misery mocking itself with Woe. Doesn't this remind you of Meaterlinck. The "Daily Mail" says it does, and they know, they know. The prayers of the faithful rise like incense to the skies. Rest, rest perturbed spirit. Mother of Waters hear us now! Bathing in the sacred Ganges. Bobbing up and down like this. What secrets of a laden heart are born away on thy tide! And looming on the marge the shadowy shade of waving palm. What mem'ries haunt us as we list to the soft wind sighing through thy feathery fronds. Mem'ries which touch our heartstrings like a chord of some forgotten song. Mem'ries of a grey-laden past and a dark foreboding future. Woe unto us, Children of Despair. Yet comes into our soul a ray from the dark without. A ray of Hope. For while we live we have The Daily Wail. A ha'porth of soulful yearning. A column and a half of ineffable unutterableness for the price of a banana. And the river floweth on. Alone with the Night and the Stars. Alone. Alone.

DEAN BUCKLAND AND THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The centenary of the Geological Society was rightly commemorated by a dinner, for this learned body was "evolved" in true British fashion from a scientific dining-club. At this solemn festivity the substantial fare would have terrified a modern food-reformer, and absentees with weak digestions were heavily fined. Their geological discoveries were but slowly appreciated. They furnished a favourite theme for satirists so recent as Bret Harte, and were regarded with suspicion by religious people, though Dr. Buckland, one of the founders was an orthodox dignitary of the Anglican Church. Dr. Buckland united simplicity with acumen, and at Oxford the undergraduates foisted on him some chocolate beetles as sandstone fossils. These the savant hoarded as rare geological treasures until they were surreptitiously devoured by his son. Frank, the future naturalist.

KNELLER HALL.

Kneller Hall, Twickenham, which has celebrated its jubilee as the Royal Military School of Music, has been almost rebuilt since, as Whitton House, it was erected in 1710 by the German artist Sir Godfrey Kneller, who settled in England in 1674, and was successively portrait painter to Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and George I. After Sir Godfrey's death it passed through various hands. In 1857, as the result of a scheme for which the late Duke of Cambridge was mainly responsible, and for the carrying out of which the officers of the Army subscribed the necessary funds, Kneller Hall taken over and a "Military Music Class" established and carrried on by the officers themselves until the War Office, eighteen years later, made itself responsible for its upkeep.

THE ARMY BAND OF TO-DAY.

Fifty years ago regimental bands were very motley combinations, the bandsmen receiving the most casual instruction from the incompetent foreigners who monopolised the band mastership. Kneller Hall has changed all that, and now supplies from its "pupils" the Army Bandsmen, and from its students British bandmasters who have undergone three years' thorough instruction in musical theory, orchestration, conducting, and the management of military bands in particular. "Students" also are enabled to attend all the London performances of classical and operatic music. Since 1903 officers have been forbidden on to subscribe to band funds, the cost being a Government charge.

A BOOK AUCTIONEER'S CENTENARY.

A centenary of interest to the book-loving public has been celebrated at Messrs. Hodgson's, the book auctioneers, in Chancery-lane, whose firm was established in 1807. A commemorative dinner will take place at the well-known book-rooms, and will be presided over by Mr. Hill Hodgson, who, as Master of the Stationers' Company, will also entertain the members of that body. Messrs. Hodgson do not, however, enjoy the distinction of being the oldest firm of book auctioneers in London. That belongs to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, whose business was founded in the middle of the eighteen century by Samuel Baker, a bookseller and auctioneer, patronished by Dr. Johnson. It was not till 1766 that Christie's came into existence.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HERBERT SPENCER.

There are in the October "Cornhill" some very interesting recollections of Herbert Spencer by Rosaline Masson. She visited the philospher at Brighton. The first sight of him there was in a shady drawing-room, where he was lying on the sofa: He was clad in a weird dressing-gown of several different shades of red, destined to become very familiar during the visit, for he always wore it. Mr. Spencer had no eye for colour, but much opinion on it. He bound the grey sofa corners with mauve braid; and there is a true tale that he once draped the book-cases in his library because the titles of the books distracted him in his work by provoking new lines of thought: the drapery was of a dull drab tint. There is another true tale about him, Miss Masson adds, that he once employed a woman to crawl about and laboriously ink over part of the pattern of the carpet because it was too bright, and so vexed his eye.

"SNATCHES OF TALK."

Some snatches of Mr. Spencer's talk are recalled by Miss Masson: One afternoon it fell on Douglas Jerrold and his witticisms; on Lord Young and his; on Dr. Keith's "Plea for a Simpler Life"; on his favourable opinion of William Watson (he meditated writing and asking him to add another verse to "Waters Parted from the Sea."); on his unfavourable opinion of certain of the writings of Freeman and of Matthew Arnold. One afternoon was almost entirely devoted to George Eliot; but how the talk veered round from her to the nutritive properties of gelatine as an articles of diet, remarks Miss Masson, it is impossible, at this distance of time, to say. It did, however; and Mr. Spencer submitted the theory that gelatine alone was sufficient to maintain life.

THE "CRIMINAL" CLASSES.

Frequently Miss Masson accompanied Mr. Spencer in drives about Brighton. On day when Mr. Spencer was feeling well, the drives were more extended. It was on one of these days that, on the information that we were on the old high road to London, the question was ventured. "I suppose it was along this road that George IV. used to drive in a high barouche?" The answer was prompt. "I take no interest in the criminal classes!" It was consulting afterwards to be told that Mr. Spencer had once, when looking at a famous bust of Julius Cæsar found, as his only comment—doubtless with the same glint of good-natured dogmatism that meant no ill-will to man or emperor—that the features of the mighty Roman were of the "criminal type." Pneumatic tyres were then quite a novel luxury, and one day Mr. Spencer pointed out the fact that whereas every boy who was passed on the road turned round quickly to ascertain the reason why the wheels made no noise, never a girl paid the least heed to the phenomenon. This, he said, proved boys more observant than girls. But this, Miss Masson, adds, was said for the sake of contradiction.

WHAT SATISFIED THE YANKEE TOURIST.

Casual callers were a great abhorrence to Mr. Spencer. On one occasion a voice, with a decided Transatlantic suggestion, was heard demanding at the front door if, Mr. Herbert Spencer could be seen. Mr. Spencer was just round the corner, on the dining-room sofa, waiting for luncheon and the supposition that the maid might be overpowered, and the inquirer admitted, proved insupportable:

When the American on the doorstep became urgent an amiable emissary went forth and parleyed.

"Mr. Spencer is unable to receive visitors," he was heard explaining.

"But I have come all the way from Noo York on purpose, sir! I assure you that with us the name of Herbert Spencer—"

"Mr. Spencer will very much regret it, but his health precludes—"

"I assure you, sir, that I would not detain him. The reverence that his great achievements cause him to be held in with us is—"

"I am afraid, however, that Mr. Spencer—"

"If I could, merely be allowed to hold his hand and tell him—"

But this proved too much. The agonised philosopher raised himself on his sofa. "Send him away; Send him away! Don't let him come in!" he called out.

A pause—everybody's breath held—and then, in the hall, in unbelieving tones: "I guess Mr. Herbert Spencer, I can now return to Noo York satisfied."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SLEEVES.

Without doubt the sleeve of the coming winter will be that which is arranged in moderate puffs on the upper portion of the arm, and then rucked up right down to the wrists, with a shaped cuff extending over the hand, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The sleeve I am now describing is cut all in one piece, and demands very skilful manipulation; the folds on the upper part of the arm must be held in place by ribbons fastened on the inner side, and the lower portion must fit so tightly that the tiny folds mould the arm after the manner of a well-fitting mousquetaire glove. These sleeves—to look really well—ought to be fastened with tiny hooks or with pressure buttons from elbow to wrist, on the inner side. If they are made sufficiently large to draw up the arms they will, almost certainly, fail to show the outline clearly, and Fashion now demands that the outline of our arms should be clearly defined. These sleeves look specially effective, with winter dresses, in velvet, to be worn with the new sleeveless coats, the sleeves forming part of the blouse. They also look well in black taffetas. To be thoroughly effective the cuff extending over the wrists should be of generous proportions, only permitting the fingers to be seen from the knuckles. It is not every woman who can successfully wear sleeves of this order, because they demand a certain amount of picturesqueness in style, but they are really most effective and original.

AUTUM MILLINERY.

The mushroom hat is one of the most popular shapes for autumn wear, although the bellshaped hat makes a further bold bid for success in beaver, felt, velvet, and silk. The wide-brimmed hat, whose brim rolls upwards slightly in front and droops at the sides and back, with a huge bow of silk or a spraying mass of flowers, is much in evidence among the autumn models. The inside brim is being lined with a contrasting colour, white, rose, pink, pale blue, and purple—even bright scarlet—being used for this purpose in hats of brown or mole grey and black, and sometimes for a further trimming there is a mass of floating feathers. Violet is often combined with white with grey, and with certain shades of blue. One model in white felt had its wide drooping brim bound in violet velvet of a lovely soft shade, and was trimmed in three large choux of velvet in three shades of violet. The large velvet choux in contrasting colours or several shades of one colour are are a trimming much favoured for wide-brimmed hats of moderately high crowns and without any other trimming. This idea is very effective and good colour schemes may be obtained in this way. Velvet pansies, convolvulus, etc., are being used on the autumn hats, and the fad for dead white flowers still remains. Large roses are still demand, but feathers no of all imaginable kinds and white soft ribbons of silk satin are being more generally used than flowers.

THE FASHIONABLE SCARF.

When the skirt is untrimmed much is expected of the bodice and of the sleeves, says our lady correspondent in Paris. The loveliest laces and embroideries are introduced on the upper portions of many of the costumes, and—on reception days—it is more than ever the fashion to carry a graceful scarf thrown off the shoulders.

These scarfs are made of crepe de Chine, of radium, of taffetas-chiffon, and of filet net; they are most elaborately embroidered or otherwise trimmed, and form an important feature of an afternoon costume. It was predicted that the "scarf-fever" would quickly burn itself out, but such is not at all the case. We shall see these graceful lenghts of supple materials carried by fashionable women at all the notable entertainments of the winter season—at dinners, theatres, restaurants, and even at balls. The newest and most attractive scarves are trimmed with fingers of flowers made of chiffon and taffetas; with white gowns the scarf is of rich—often very vivid—colour, and the Parisiennes manipulate these fascinating details of the feminine toilette as skilfully as the Spaniards manipulate their fans. The language of the scarf should from a part of every girl's education nowadays.

OUR Washington correspondent states that eight couples have decided to surrender husbands and wives and declare for affinities, following the announcement of Mrs. Ferdinand Earle jun., wife of the artist who has given her husband up because he says his happiness depends upon it. Emma Goldman, the alleged anarchist, urges all her admirers to look to the "Earle" banner.

POISONED WOUNDS.

Itching Skin Disease Caught at Work—Cured by Zam-Buk.

Miss Christina Campbell, of 5, Tennant Street, Renfrew, a bright Scottish lassie of sixteen summers, said to a "paisley Observer" reporter:—

"About the back end of last year I went to learn the polishing trade, and I had not been at it long when my hands broke out into a rash of pimples. I suppose the chemicals had poisoned my skin. The affection spread, and my hands and arms had, for a time, the appearance of rough sandpaper. They were intolerably itchy, and I applied all kinds of ointments and lotions, but these had only the effect of increasing the irritation, without remedying the trouble in the least. After a time the pimples began to discharge and the disorder spread to my face, my lips and nose becoming affected in the same manner. The suppurating pimples developed into sores; I fell sick and could eat nothing, and at last had to keep to my bed. The sores attacked my eyelids, binding them so fast that I could not open my eyes. For four days I was totally blind, and, to add to my suffering, a large boil broke out on my arm. It was then that my mother read about Zam-Buk, and we anointed all the sore parts with the balm. The soothing effect was wonderful, and after one or two applications of Zam-Buk, my eyelids unbound, and I could see again. Then the boil on my arm broke; and from then onward, my improvement was steady and sure. In a few days all the sores, even the big one on my arm healed up, and the unhealthy skin scaled off in a sort of scurf, leaving my skin as smooth and fresh as ever. It is now ten months since I was cured by Zam-Buk, so I may safely say that my recovery is permanent."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention, and should be every home's first-aid. Price Re. 1/-and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 15th Oct., 1907.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The Admiralty, having decided to reform naval canteens, are losing no time in putting their decision into effect. Commander Rymer was a member of Admiral Login's Committee which recently investigated the canteen question, and this officer has been appointed to the Admiralty as "Commander for Canteen Duties," with a view of lending assistance to the officers commanding His Majesty's ships in commission who are ordered to adopt the "Revised Tenant System." Commander Rymer is, therefore, visiting the large depot ports in turn, and has temporary offices at the Royal Naval Barracks, where captains, or their representatives, can apply for any information they may feel themselves in need of for bringing the new system into operation on board the ships under their command. Meanwhile there is a large output of instructions for information and guidance being issued from Whitehall in regard to ways and means, giving the price to be charged to messes who take up articles over and above the standard ration allowance from the Paymaster's department. So far little enthusiasm has been raised among the men in respect of the new arrangements, which are not yet clearly understood in all their bearings upon the internal economy of a man-of-war. Some few months will probably have to elapse before the full benefit of what is undoubtedly a beneficial reform is felt, and the exact difference to the pocket and the comfort of the men's lives are realised. Commander Rymer will subsequently go further afield on his organising mission.

THE GENERAL MESS.

The most interesting recomendation made by the Canteen Committee, and the one that will be watched very closely by all hands, is that of trying a "general mess" for the lower deck. The experiment has, as a matter of fact, already began on board H. M. S. "Furious," the seagoing tender to the Torpedo School at Portsmouth. About three months ago the captain of this ship invited all those of the ship's company who chose to do so to join a general mess, which he had been instructed to establish, if sufficient volunteers were forthcoming. All the petty officers, seamen, and marines at once decided to take part in the experiment, while the stokers at first held aloof; but latterly the stokers have been joining, and the mess is now nearly 150 strong. As some of the stokers are still messing on the old plan, the old and the new systems are running side by side, and comparisons can easily be made. As the general mess is gaining recruits, it appears to be certain that a general mess can feed its members better, and for less money than the old system is able to do it, and it may be that the general mess system will come into general operation at no distant date, provided the present experiment proves that it does not interfere too seriously with the general routine of a ship. The money 6d. per diem, allowed per head by the Admiralty, has not so far proved quite sufficient for the very excellent way the men are being fed, and so a small subscription of 2d. per man per week is paid in to assist. With experience in management, however, this subscription may be unnecessary. The commissary steward is an executive petty officer, working under the captain and first lieutenant, and the extra cooks are seamen and marines, so that the fighting personnel of the ship is not impaired.

REVIVING AN HONOURED NAME.

Following upon the more or less aggressive tone of naval nomenclature in the British Fleet within the last few years as exemplified in such names as "Dreadnought," "Inflexible" and "Invincible," it is agreeable to find the Admiralty reviving memories of some of the great fleet commanders in the titles to be given to the battleships about to be commenced. All that is definitely known at present is that these ships are officially designated the "St. Vincent" class. This, however, suggests that in addition to one of the units being named after the famous Admiral, Sir John Jervis, who was created Earl of St. Vincent for his victory over a superior Spanish fleet in February, 1797—the numbers being 15 to 27—the sister ships of the "St. Vincent" will not unlikely be associated with some of his contemporaries. The name "St. Vincent" disappeared from the Navy List a few years ago with the "passing" of the three decker which did service for a long time as a boy's training-ship at Portsmouth. She was launched at Devonport in 1815 and her size and dimensions are in marked contrast to those of the ship which will perpetuate this title as the following comparison shows:—

	1815	1907
Tonnage	4,672	19,250
Length, feet	204	500
Beam	54	84

No comparison in armament is possible between the 120 guns carried in the old "St Vincent" and the complement of 12 inch pieces with which the new ship will be armed. The "smashing" power may be likened to that of the proverbial steam hammer to the nut. In naval nomenclature there is abundant scope for restoring to the active list the names of makers of history and founders of our maritime supremacy.

THIS YEAR'S MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvres of the present year in Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, and elsewhere have given the impression to all observers that we possess a very soldierlike, businesslike, steady, and generally-efficient Army, an Army attenuated, perhaps, but one which, in its personal elements, has probably no equal in the world. There has been no parade of military gaiety, nothing of the magnificence of Potsdam, which has been so much in evidence during the German manœuvres in Westphalia, no flashing of sword or cuirass, but only the movement of soberly-clad troops between the hedges or in the folds of the landscape. New conditions have demanded new methods, and military tactics have been reformed altogether during the five years in which Sir John French has held the Aldershot Command. All this is evidence, if any were needed, of the fact that the Army is taking its work seriously. Sir Ian Hamilton and many other leaders have demonstrated the same thing. But at Aldershot, where our organisation is seen at its best, there have been opportunities which are not found elsewhere. It has been the good fortune of Sir John French—and fortune shines upon those who deserve its favours—to be assisted by a brilliant staff and by brigade commanders who have co-operated to the full in the unflagging work of their chief.

CHANGES SINCE EARLY DAYS.

Those who remember the beginning which we made with field manœuvres on the introduction of the modern system in 1871-72 are able to appreciate the vast change which has passed over the spirit of the Army in these matters. Few officers then had any opportunity of gaining experience in the leading of troops, and many units never got work beyond their own barrack exercises. Ten or fifteen years ago manœuvres had become more frequent, and some part of the Army was exercised every year. "Vix-erunt forte sante Agemnona. We are advanced abreast of the times, but let us not forget the valiant chiefs who laid the foundations well and solidly at Aldershot in the old days, with more restricted opportunities than we now possess. Since Sir John French went to Aldershot we have seen two Army Corps opposed to one another, the Second Army Corps being under the veteran Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood. We have also seen troops transported from Southampton and landed on the East Coast. Last year there were important exercises on the South Downs, in which there was an exhanstive test of the system of intercommunication between the troops in the field, and now Major-General G. Barker, Inspector of Royal Engineers, has reported to the Duke of Connaught that the communications in the Aldershot Command are upon as excellent a system as could be desired. In this year's manœuvres an excellent choice was made of the ground in Buckinghamshire, though the country was all enclosed, and, with one exception, as the Duke of Connaught says in his letter to Sir John French, the county magnates, landowners, tenants, and inhabitants received the troops with great gratification. The utmost cordiality and generosity existed, and the Duke has reported to his Majesty the great pleasure he felt in the loyal and patriotic co-operation of the inhabitants, who have done all they could to make the manœuvres successful by giving the troops every facility to work over their lands. Lord Addington, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Temple, Lord Rothschild, Lady Wantage, Sir Aubrey Fletcher, Sir E. Verney, Messrs. Lionel Rothschild, Selby-Lowndes, Hugh Morrison, Colonel E. D. Lee, Major Pigott, and others responded willingly. All this was exceedingly gratifying and still more gratifying was the testimony of the Duke of Connaught that he had heard nothing but praise of the good conduct of the troops.

TRANSPORT.

It is much to be hoped that one result of the manœuvres of the year in the various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland will be to arrive at a definite knowledge of the extent to which hired transport can be depended upon, and the manner in which in a foreign country transport is likely to be improvised. The two things, as we have before pointed out, are not the same, and here perhaps manœuvres can only throw a partial light. In Buckinghamshire all the transport arrangements answered well. It was the same in Sir Ian Hamilton's command, but in the force that opposed him there were two divisions on two occasions without their food for some time. It is satisfactory to know that this is now the subject of enquiry. The Duke of Connaught referred to this in his remarks after the Buckinghamshire manœuvres. He dealt also with some other questions of importance, and particularly that of the close co-operation of infantry and guns. The principles require yet to be worked out, so that it may be understood when guns are to be laid indirectly under cover and when they are to come forward. The Duke thought they should not show themselves at first, but that later on they might press forward to support the infantry.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "It is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Wolfe, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothi Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" Ask for Name and Figure head of "Albion" on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

IT DOES SO MUCH AND COSTS SO LITTLE.

Will cure headache, toothache, neuralgic pains, in five minutes. It forces the food to digest, thereby avoiding fermentation and the forming of gas. It drives away the distressing pains of rheumatism. It is particularly efficacious for deafness, locomotor ataxia, lung troubles, catarrh and kindred ailments

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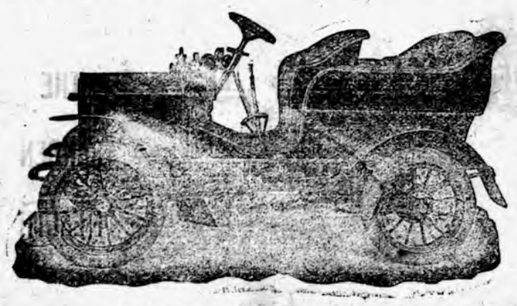

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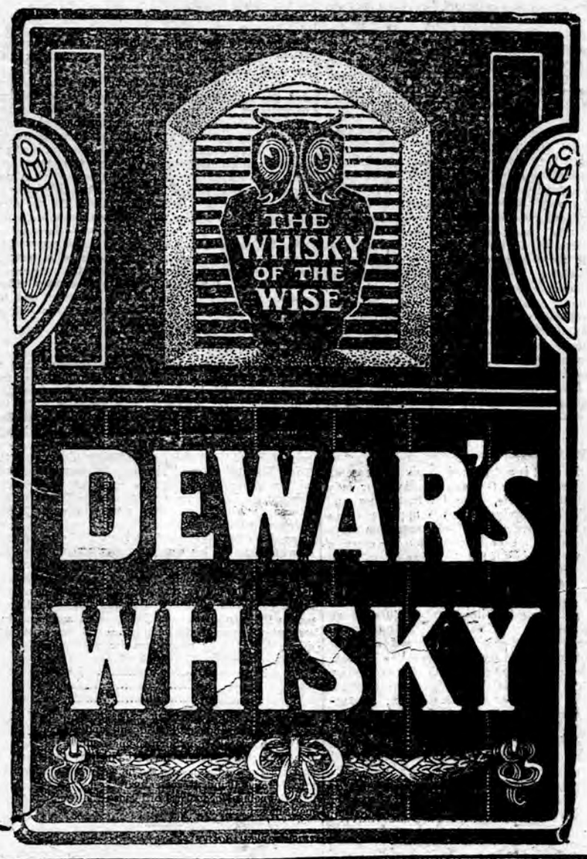

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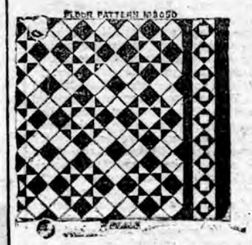

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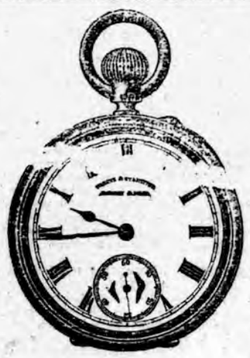

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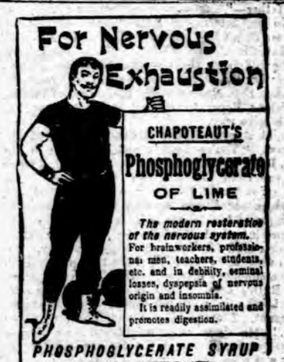
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